

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Friday: Partly cloudy. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Sunday: Partly cloudy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Friday: Partly cloudy. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Sunday: Partly cloudy.

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Saturation Raids Go On in Hanoi, Haiphong Areas

SAIGON, Dec. 28 (AP).—U.S. bombers kept up saturation air attacks against the Hanoi and Haiphong areas today, and the U.S. command announced the loss of two more B-52 bombers and a big rescue helicopter.

Six men were reported missing in one of the B-52s, raising to at least 81 the total number of Americans missing, killed or captured in the air attacks on the North Vietnamese heartland that began Dec. 18. Two other Americans were killed aboard a Navy destroyer that was hit by shore fire.

The new losses brought to 23 the number of American aircraft acknowledged by the U.S. command to have been shot down since bombing resumed above the 20th parallel.

The Columbia Broadcasting System reported from Saigon today that "the United States plans to suspend the bombing above the 20th parallel in the very near future, possibly tomorrow."

"It is believed," the CBS report continued, "that this is in response to indications from Hanoi that they (the North Vietnamese) are willing to resume the secret Le Duc Tho-Kissinger negotiations in Paris."

In Washington, Nixon administration sources discounted the report but they declined to rule out an early halt in the bombing of North Vietnam.

North Vietnam already has announced plans for a "one-day" cease-fire over New Year's Day. President Nixon lauded the similar Christmas cease-fire.

North Vietnamese officials in Hanoi said today that U.S. planes have ravaged areas of Hanoi and Haiphong with the force of "a violent earthquake," killing thousands of people. The Hanoi peace delegation added, however, that North Vietnamese gunners had shot down 71 American aircraft, including 13 B-52s, in nine days.

According to the wishes of both sides, the normal weekly formal session of the Paris peace talks was not held.

The U.S. command also announced the heaviest weekly American casualties in nearly two years as a result of the renewed bombing campaign. The official casualty summary for the week of Dec. 17-23 listed seven Americans killed in action in Laos, 12 missing and 28 wounded. Four of the deaths were the result of air operations in Laos, the command said.

The South Vietnamese command reported the lowest total of South Vietnamese battlefield deaths since Hanoi's invasion across the demilitarized zone last March 30. The summary listed 303 South Vietnamese troops killed in action last week, 1,265 wounded and 31 missing. It claimed that 2,319 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed.

The allied commands now have reported these total casualties for the war:

American—45,913 killed in action; 10,291 deaths from non-hostile causes; 303,584 wounded; 1,783 missing or captured.

South Vietnamese—161,748 killed; 431,855 wounded.

North Vietnamese and Viet Cong—918,337 killed.

The pro-Communist Nihon Denpa press agency of Japan said in a dispatch from Hanoi that North Vietnamese newspapers reported MIG interceptors shot down a B-52 bomber yesterday. If true, it would be the first confirmed downing of a Stratofortress by a MIG.

A spokesman for the U.S. command said tonight he could not confirm the report. It is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Salmon Contention

Regardless of those questions, Saigon stubbornly insisted, the controversial word was itself an insuperable obstacle. Saigon said it would under no circumstances sign an agreement which created a new "structure of political power" in South Vietnam. The Saigon regime still contends that its signature would give away the fundamental principle that the South Vietnamese have maintained and that the United States has endorsed—the people's right to choose their own government.

A peace agreement containing the term co-governance would not only formally establish a super-government over the South, but would open endless possibilities for Communist manipulation, Saigon complained.

That remains Saigon's position, though the government has been criticized for sacrificing lives to semantic quibbling.

American diplomats have argued (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



The flag-draped coffin of Harry S. Truman at funeral in Independence.

No Eulogy in Funeral Service

Truman Buried After Simple Rites

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 28 (AP).—A simple funeral service, devoid of eulogy, was held today for Harry S. Truman, with only his widow, family and close friends in attendance.

Afterward, he was buried in the grassy courtyard of the library that houses documents and mementoes of his presidency.

Bess Truman, the widow, followed the flag-draped coffin from the library, where the body of the 88-year-old former President had lain in state, to the courtyard. Following her were her daughter, Margaret Truman Daniel, her son-in-law, Clifton Daniel, and their four sons. Mr.

Truman's sister, Mary Jane, was unable to attend because of illness. Mr. Daniel is an associate editor of The New York Times. The library's carillon sounded at five-second intervals. Then

Mr. Truman drew up guidelines for his own last rites. Page 3.

"Ruffles and Flourishes" was played, followed by the national anthem.

Eight men, two from each branch of the armed forces, slowly carried the coffin to the grave, 35 feet from the window of the office where Mr. Truman had worked.

As the military pallbearers held the American flag over the coffin, an artillery battery fired a 21-gun salute.

Then, after an Army sergeant sounded Taps on a bugle and the band played "America, the Beautiful," the pallbearers folded the American flag. It was offered to the 87-year-old Mrs. Truman with these words:

"This flag is presented to you on behalf of a grateful nation as a token of appreciation for the honorable and faithful service rendered by your loved one."

Only 250 guests were invited, a few with national renown, but mainly the people Mr. Truman knew most intimately.

The last events were in keeping with the unpretentious solemnity that has been evident since the death of the 34th President of the United States on Tuesday.

Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Thomas P. Bagley of Missouri were present.

Only two guests were placed inside the roped off area where the casket stood in the library, one of red, white and blue car-nations, laid there by President and Mrs. Nixon yesterday, and the other sent by Britain's Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

Maj. Ron David of the Fifth Army, which handled the state funeral, said officials estimated 75,000 persons had seen the coffin when the last persons went through today.

President Nixon has declared that today is a day of mourning. There will be a memorial service in Washington's National Cathedral on Jan. 5. There was a service today in Kansas City to accommodate persons who could not attend the service in Independence.

Every four years since 1789, Sen. Humphrey said, American presidents have taken the same pledge to protect the rights of citizens and the Constitution.

"I ask you to unite in the 1973 inaugural," Sen. Humphrey said, quoting his message. "As John F. Kennedy said, 'an inauguration is not a victory of a party but a celebration of freedom.'"

Sen. Humphrey concluded by asking all Americans to "join... in the reaffirmation of America's ideals and promise as reflected in the inauguration."

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., was on the way to the Virgin Islands and could not be reached for comment. His secretary, Pat Donovan, said, "So far as I know, [Sen. McGovern] has not been asked to do such a spot. She declined to speculate whether he would if asked."

The CAB already has received at least 25 proposals for large charter flight programs, some of them worth millions of dollars. Pan American World Airways yesterday submitted an application for 75 transatlantic charter flights, representing about \$2.4 million in potential revenue.

Pan Am's application may mean that the scheduled airlines are losing hope that the new charter regulations—called travel group charters—will be blocked by court action.

The scheduled airlines, claiming that the rules will result in the diversion of passengers from regularly scheduled flights, have filed suit to overturn the rules. The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has yet to decide whether it will suspend the regulations until a full trial is held.

As Low As \$190

Under Pan Am's proposal, roundtrip summer fares between New York and London would be as low as \$190.

Although most of the proposed charters involve flights to Europe, more dramatic reductions in fares have been proposed by United Air Lines for a series of 12 weekly roundtrip flights from the East and Midwest to Honolulu and Los Angeles.

After Seizing Israeli Embassy 4 Arabs Free Hostages, Quit Bangkok for Cairo

From White Dispatches

BANGKOK, Friday, Dec. 28.—Four Arab terrorists flew out of Bangkok today after they released six Israeli hostages they held in an attempt to free 35 terrorists in Israeli prisons.

There was no indication that Israel had freed the 35, but it was thought that Thailand had guaranteed the four terrorists safe conduct to Cairo if the six Israelis were released unhurt.

The terrorists had held the six hostages at a gunpoint in the Israeli Embassy for almost 19 hours.

The Arabs were accompanied on the flight by eight Thais, including two cabinet members, to guarantee their safety. They released their hostages before boarding the plane.

The hostages—Israeli Ambassador to Cambodia Simon Aviner, Bangkok Embassy First Secretary Nizan Hadas and his wife Ruth, administrative attaché Pinhas Levy, assistant administrative attaché Daniel Beeri and his wife—appeared fired and wan.

At the airport, the terrorists handed their weapons to a Thai officer and boarded the special Thai International Airlines direct flight for Cairo.

The eight Thais included Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chulalassapa, Chaitichai Choonhavan and Col. Narong Kittikachorn, son of Thai Premier Thamon Kittikachorn. The Egyptian Ambassador, Moustafa Rasevy, who had been involved in the negotiations, accompanied the group to the airport.

Although the terrorists had vowed to die with their hostages if their demands were not met, they apparently concluded that they had picked the wrong time and the wrong country for their action.

Thailand is friendly to the Arab world and has special ties with neighboring Malaysia and Indonesia, two devoutly Moslem countries.

Secondly, the terrorists pled the debt of the investment of King Bhumibol's only son, Vajiralongkorn, as crown prince. This shocked the Thais, who hold the monarchy in great reverence.

Their act could be considered a direct insult to the king and might make Thailand an avowed enemy of the Arab cause.

The intervention of the Egyptian ambassador, plus pleas from leaders of Thailand's strong Moslem community of one million, apparently swayed the terrorists although the 35 persons held in Israel were presumably not freed.

In Tel Aviv, Premier Golda Meir's cabinet ended a two-hour emergency meeting without disclosing any decisions taken on the prisoners. In the past, Israel has refused to bow to terrorist demands.

Sources said the guerrillas got into the embassy when two men, armed with submachine guns, climbed over a side wall and overpowered a gardener. They

made the gardener open the embassy gate and let in two cam-rates.

The embassy had been shut because yesterday was a public holiday here for the first time. Ambassador Rehavim Amir escaped capture because he was at the Grand Palace for the ceremony when the guerrillas struck.

While the Israelis were still held in the embassy, Ambassador Amir had spoken to Tel Aviv on a direct phone hookup from a car in the courtyard of a building across the street where Thai police had set up a command post.

He was surrounded by dozens of newsmen as he emerged from the car perspiring and tense.

"No comment," he said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Photo and caption released by the North Vietnamese News Agency: "The Hang Co Railway station in the heart of Hanoi demolished by U.S. bombs on December 22, 1972."

UPD 12/29/72

But May End His Seclusion Soon, Aide Says

Howard Hughes Doing His Thing in London

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Howard Hughes remained hidden in a hotel here today while reports circulated that he may be about to abandon his life as a recluse. The wealthy businessman, who is 67, flew here by private plane from Nicaragua yesterday and immediately installed himself on the ninth floor of the Inn-on-the-Park, overlooking Hyde Park.

There was no indication when Mr. Hughes, who has lived in seclusion for many years, might decide to come into the open. An aide hinted last night that it could be soon.

"I guess he thinks that life has been passing him by a little. He is going to change that. He is hoping to live more of a life if people will let him," aide John Eckerley said.

The U.S. Embassy may alter Mr. Hughes' privacy. An embassy spokesman said Mr. Hughes' passport expired some time ago and he must report within 48 hours to the embassy consular office to apply for a new one.

"As far as we're concerned," said the spokesman, "he will have to call personally, fill in the usual application form and pay a \$12 fee. That's what every American traveling without a passport has to do, and it will be the same for Mr. Hughes."

If the embassy enforces that regulation, it will be the first time in memory that the U.S. government has treated Mr. Hughes as an ordinary citizen. He has been living for months in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, apparently without any question being raised about his passport.

He flew in and out of the United States after the earthquake last weekend drove him from Managua, and apparently no objection was made to his not having a passport. And the embassy sought to expedite his admission to the U.S. by telling the Home Office that he was coming without a valid passport.

British immigration rules allow the admission of foreigners without passports so long as they carry documents establishing their identity and nationality. Some Labor members of Parliament were reported planning to protest the Home Office's handling of the case.

Attempts to track down Mr. Hughes today proved futile. Groups of reporters clustered in the hotel's lobby and photographers took pictures of the ninth floor from the ground and from windows of other hotels nearby.

Curtained Rolls-Royces brought Mr. Hughes and his party to his hotel from the airport yesterday. Mr. Hughes moved into the west wing on the top floor, at \$2,500 a day.

The wing was sealed off, and an intercom system was installed at the main door. Police with walkie-talkies patrolled the streets below, and guards manned all doors to the wing.

A cleaning woman vacuuming the corridor was escorted everywhere by two guards. An English woman challenged the police over the intercom, and said: "I'm from Rothschilds. Go away."

Arrangements for Mr. Hughes's stay apparently were made by N. M. Rothschild & Sons, the London bankers. The chairman of the bank, Edmund de Rothschild, refused to comment on Mr. Hughes's arrival.

Mr. Hughes went through "an incredible experience" in Managua, his aide, Mr. Eckerley, said. Mr. Eckerley said Mr. Hughes dodged falling rubble in his Managua hotel when the city was shattered by an earthquake five days ago.

Daily Express columnist William Hickey quoted Mr. Eckerley as saying Mr. Hughes remained "cool, so cool" as they fled the hotel.

The billionaire and his party spent two nights camping in a field with refugees until Mr. Hughes's private jet flew from California to get him, Mr. Eckerley said.

Mutiny Interrupts Pop Radio Casts Of Sea Station

THE HAGUE, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—The North Sea pirate pop station Radio Caroline resumed broadcasting this afternoon after two hours off the air following reports of a mutiny on board the ship which houses it.

Radio Caroline, formerly British-owned, transmits in Dutch and English. It broadcasts from the 274-ton vessel *MI Amigo*.

Transmissions ended suddenly when the disc jockey told listeners a fight had broken out aboard and he would go and see what was happening. Later he resumed broadcasts without an explanation.

The *MI Amigo* was sold by auction in Amsterdam earlier this year and refitted under the direction of Gerard van Dam of The Hague.

A Dutch news agency said that, according to the ship's captain, who is named as Wil van der Kamp, aged 43, three British crew members had adopted a hostile attitude towards the captain of a ship which came alongside with Mr. van Dam and five Dutch crew members.

The captain alleged that the three Britons, dissatisfied with working conditions, had removed the crystals from the pop station's transmitters, thus stopping transmissions, the agency said.

Nigeria Releases Head of Major Union

LAGOS, Nigeria, Dec. 28 (AP).—Azikiwe Odeyemi, leader of Nigeria's largest trade union, has been released from detention, United Labor Congress spokesman has announced.

Mr. Odeyemi, the ULC's general secretary and a former member of Parliament before military rule in Nigeria, was detained in October along with two other labor officials who were later released.



DESERT BOUND—Four old Citroën trucks and half-tracks in Marseilles before embarking for Algiers to take part in a commemorative crossing of the Sahara.

Vintage Cars Off on a Trans-Sahara Rally

MARSEILLES, Dec. 28 (AP).—A vintage-car rally that will see four 50-year-old vehicles attempt to cross the Sahara began here today.

Two B-2 Citroën trucks and two Citroën half-tracks were driven onto a ferry for Algiers, from where they will set out for Timbuktu, as a group of identical vehicles did 50 years ago.

Dr. Charles Ivers, who is

heading the expedition, said he wanted to "recreate the spirit of the pioneers, which is increasingly difficult on our increasingly organized planet."

The crossing will be somewhat easier for the new pioneers than it was for the 1922 expedition. Long stretches of the trans-Sahara route are asphalted and the desert sections maintained and marked.

A group will leave Timgad on the northern fringe of the desert Saturday after a farewell by Maurice Pénard, who was the chief mechanic of the 1922 expedition. They expect to take about 20 days to cover the 2,100 miles, including 1,800 miles of desert, in vehicles with a top speed of 28 miles per hour. Four modern vehicles will accompany them.

Top Laborite Terms Raids Cold-Blooded

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The general public restraint shown by top British politicians toward the American bombardment of North Vietnam ended today with a bitter attack by the most restrained of the Labor party's leaders, Roy Jenkins.

In a public letter to Prime Minister Edward Heath, Mr. Jenkins said that the raids were "one of the most cold-blooded actions in recent history." He urged Mr. Heath, whose government has publicly refused to make any comment on the raids and has privately indicated that it had little choice but to give "mute support," to speak out against them.

[The Seamen's Union of Australia placed a ban today on all U.S. ships to protest the bombing of North Vietnam. The AP reported from Sydney. The union sent a telegram to President Nixon telling him of the ban. No tug will berth U.S. ships in Australian ports or take them out. Other maritime and waterfront unions are expected to follow the seamen's lead.]

President Nixon, Mr. Jenkins said, "has unleashed a wave of terror, using the massive resources of the most advanced technological country against a small but stubborn part of the backward world, and he has done it in order to try to secure slightly better terms for withdrawal than those he indicated he was prepared to accept before his reelection."

In Sweden, whose relations with the United States have sharply deteriorated since Premier Olof Palme called the raids atrocities and the United States retaliated by announcing that its vacationing charge d'affaires would not return for a while, broad political support was given to Mr. Palme.

Leaders of all of Sweden's political parties signed a declaration calling on Mr. Nixon to halt all bombing and sign a peace treaty.

Danes Weigh Aid to Hanoi

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Danish government today rejected demands for a break of diplomatic relations with South Vietnam and a "freeze" of relations with the United States, but agreed to take into "benevolent consideration" the question of exceptional aid to North Vietnam as a protest against U.S. bombings of that country.

The government did not commit itself to any fixed amount of money but stressed eventual aid would be given in the form of medical supplies.

Italy Urged to Protest

ROME, Dec. 28 (UPI).—The Socialist party joined the Communists today in asking the government to protest U.S. bombing of North Vietnam. Former party leader Pietro Nenni and other Socialist senators said in a question to Premier Giulio Andreotti that they would hold him accountable "for an inertia which cannot last one more day without turning into complicity" with the bombing.

Belgium States 'Emotion'

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28 (AP).—Acting Foreign Minister Henri Fayat today told U.S. Ambassador Robert Strauss-Hupe of the Belgian public's "deep emotion" at the massive bombings made by the American Air Force over North Vietnam, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

Cosmos 542 Is Up

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched today as the American satellite, the 542 in the top-secret series. Today's shot followed the launch of Cosmos-540 Tuesday and 541 yesterday.

Fate of Vietnam Can Turn On the Definition of a Word

(Continued from Page 1)

that it is the reality, not the description that counts—and Hanoi was recognizing Saigon's sovereignty over most of the South. But Vietnamese specialists in international law feel that the word can become the reality. They recommend close study of the term co-cao chuan-quyen. Such examination also offers a fascinating example of the way words can determine the fate of men and nations.

Co-cao, all agree, means simply a "structure." There is no argument about that noun which, according to Vietnamese syntax, precedes the adjective that modifies it.

Chan-quyen is another matter. It can mean either "administration" or "management" but only in the political sense. Hanoi, quite another word, means "administrative" or "administrative" in general. Hanoi-chuan can describe the administration of either a country or a private enterprise.

But Chan-quyen can only refer to the administration of a country. It is exactly equivalent to the American word "administration" used to describe government by a specific group. Hanoi-chuan, for example, means the "Hanoi administration" or the "Hanoi regime."

A standard Vietnamese-English dictionary defines the disputed Chan-quyen as: "Regime; political power." Administration is not mentioned. However, the term comes originally from Chinese. It can, therefore, best be understood by reference to Chinese authorities, just as the Latin root often illuminates the precise meaning of an English word.

In Chinese, Chan-quyen (pronounced chuan-quyen) can only mean "political power." It can mean an administration in the sense of a regime, but not the adjective administrative.

Take the definitions of two standard Chinese-English dictionaries. Matthews, published in 1956, says flatly: "Political power." Lin Yu-tang's dictionary, published in 1972, says: "Political power; political rights of the people."

Two Chinese Communist publications are illustrative. The "Chinese-English Practical Dictionary," published in Peking in 1964, defines Chan-quyen as "political power; government; the reigns [sic] of power; state power; regime." The "Chinese Language Dictionary," published in Shanghai in 1956, defines Chan-quyen in terms which translate as: "Controlling the apparatus."

Looters Shot In Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 28 (AP).—Shooting broke out anew in downtown Managua today as the National Guard, headed by former President Anastasio Somoza, sought to evacuate the earthquake-stricken city and halt widespread looting.

Unofficial reports said that at least 32 persons had been treated last night for bullet wounds in emergency hospitals set up since the Saturday earthquake, in which an estimated 5,000 persons died, 20,000 were seriously injured and thousands were made homeless.

Gen. Somoza, the country's military strongman, declared in radio broadcasts that his country's biggest immediate problem in recovery efforts was the "abominable beings" who loot and pillage the few standing homes and stores in the city center.

tus of state power: the right of the people to control political affairs."

Thus the South Vietnamese objection to Hanoi's English version of Chan-quyen as "administration" appears justified, not only by a standard Vietnamese-English dictionary. Referring to the Chinese language, from which the term comes, two non-Communist authorities and two quasi-official Communist dictionaries support the South Vietnamese interpretation.

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U.S. Keeps Up Heavy Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

believed that most, if not all, of the B-52s acknowledged destroyed have been hit by surface-to-air missiles. More than 600 B-52s were fired at U.S. aircraft during the first week of the raids.

U.S. military sources have reported at least one and perhaps two MIGs shot down by tail gunners aboard B-52 bombers. This indicates that MIG interceptors are rising to challenge the bombings, although the U.S. command has reported only one MIG-21 shot down, and that by a fighter escort.

In Moscow, the Novosti press agency said its offices in Hanoi were destroyed yesterday by U.S. air strikes. The Novosti headquarters said it had no information on whether anyone was killed or wounded in the agency's two-story building in central Hanoi.

The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying: "The carpet bombing by B-52s has killed and wounded many civilians, mostly old persons, women and children. It has destroyed several economic and cultural structures, many houses and properties of the Vietnamese people."

Meanwhile, the United States military command broke a nine-day silence on damage inflicted in the intensive American air attacks. It listed nearly three dozen airfields, rail yards, power plants, supply depots and communications centers yesterday among the targets that have been bombed.

Although the report ran 10 pages, it listed only military targets and did not include the Gia Lam international airport, the Bach Mai Hospital and other civilian places in Hanoi that diplomats, journalists and the North Vietnamese have reported damaged.

A spokesman for the command would not comment on the bombing of the airport and the hospital or respond to questions on civilian casualties.

New Saigon Decries

SAIGON, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has signed into law a new decree on political parties designed to eliminate all but the three biggest groupings, government sources said today.

They said the presidential decree was issued last night with in hours of the termination of Mr. Thieu's six-month-long special powers.

The semi-official newspaper Tin Song said today that the decree was designed to unite South Vietnam's political parties into stronger and better alliances to carry on the political struggle against the Communists after a cease-fire.

The decree was also expected to eliminate many of South Vietnam's 24 parties.

Yugoslavia Curbs Ads

BELGRADE, Dec. 28 (AP).—Yugoslavia's federal parliament today banned advertising of cigarettes, tobacco and hard liquors in news media. Advertising of wines and beers is still permitted.

Military Corruption Cited

100,000 'Phantom' Soldiers Were on Cambodia Payroll

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 28 (NYT).—The Cambodian government has acknowledged that because of corruption by military commanders and other "irregularities" it has "at times" paid salaries to as many as 100,000 nonexistent soldiers.

The government said that it had sometimes met payrolls of 300,000 soldiers even though it has now found that the actual number of men in the army is about 200,000. These "phantom" troops—a creation of false payrolls submitted by unit commanders—are the most widespread form of corruption in Cambodia and have become the focus of bitter popular complaint.

A private in the Cambodian Army receives about \$20 a month. So 100,000 "phantom" privates would put \$2 million a month into the pockets of unscrupulous commanders. Virtually all of this money comes through United States aid, which will total about \$500 million this year.

The information about Cambodia's inflated army was disclosed by the information minister, Keam Reth, at one of his periodic conferences at the ministry.

The government has mentioned the problem of corruption in general terms before, but has never discussed it with such candor and in such detail.

Keam Reth said the government had almost completed a payroll check of the army and had so far found only 180,000 soldiers on duty. He said this check would be finished by the end of this month.

The minister said that at present the number of soldiers "on paper" was 220,000—having been reduced recently from the paper high of 300,000 by other control measures.

The government of President Lon Nol is reportedly under heavy pressure from the United States, its principal benefactor, to crack down on the military corruption and improve the performance of the Cambodian armed forces. There were reports, not confirmed officially, that this was one of the admonitory messages conveyed to Lon Nol by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., President Nixon's emissary, during his brief visit to Phnom Penh last week.

There have also been reports—these, too, unofficial—that men from the American Embassy's large military aid team are assisting and overseeing the Cambodians in the current army payroll check.

These reports, if true, would mean that the American Embassy's large military aid team are assisting and overseeing the Cambodians in the current army payroll check.

Vatican Denies Papal Bombing Appeal to Nixon

ROME, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Two leading Italian newspapers—Corriere della Sera of Milan and Il Messaggero of Rome—said yesterday that Pope Paul VI was understood to have sent a personal letter to President Nixon urging him to end the U.S. air strikes in North Vietnam.

The Vatican press spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, immediately stated that the newspaper reports "lacked any foundation."

Rumors of a secret papal message to Mr. Nixon have been circulating among newsmen and diplomats for several days.

The Vatican press spokesman also reiterated a denial, first issued Monday, concerning reports that Pope Paul was planning to send a close aide to Vietnam on a peace mission.

Yugoslavs Protest U.S. Bombing

BELGRADE, Dec. 28 (NYT).—Yugoslavs angered by the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam smeared red paint on the American consulate in Zagreb Tuesday night and staged protest demonstrations outside the building today.

The demonstrators, according to the official press agency, Tanjug, carried banners proclaiming, "Today Vietnam—tomorrow us."

High-school students at a protest rally reported to have demanded that Yugoslavia break diplomatic relations with the United States. They also were said to have called for an end to showing on television of American programs that "glorify false petit-bourgeois values."

British Harass, Iceland Claims

REYKJAVIK, Dec. 28 (AP).—Tension mounted in Iceland's winter seas today as two packs of British trawlers entered the 50-mile fishing limits they refuse to recognize and chased off Icelandic gunboats.

The Icelandic Coast Guard claimed the British trawler Brucella rammed the gunboat Odinn off Iceland's east coast, causing slight damage.

Two 10-trawler packs had pursued the Odinn and a sister ship, the Agfir, the Coast Guard reported, harassing them and apparently trying to ram them.

Arabs Free Israeli Hostages, Fly From Bangkok to Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

he shouted as he pushed his way through the crowd. "I am engaged in saving life."

At that time, the windows in the embassy building remained shuttered. The downstairs lights were on. Police floodlights lit only part of the compound. That police with Alsatian dogs patrolled inside the high brick wall.

The commandos had set a deadline of 0800 local time (0100 GMT) today for Israeli authorities to meet their demands. They left Bangkok an hour before this deadline.

If their demands were not met, the guerrillas warned at one

point, they would blow up the embassy with the hostages they were holding.

Five of the six hostages were identified as:

● Mr. Hadass—joined Foreign Ministry in 1961 and served in Sierra Leone and West Germany. He was sent to Bangkok in August.

● His wife, Ruth, married him in 1961. They have a baby, born this year. Mrs. Hadass was born in a Japanese prison camp in Indonesia.

● Mr. Levy—an accountant; he was sent to Bangkok in 1970 as chancellor.

● Mr. Be'eri, a member of Far Hahoreh, a kibbutz, was sent to Bangkok this year.

● Mr. Aviner, 58, was appointed Israeli envoy to Cambodia four months ago and was instrumental in arranging Israel's new diplomatic relations with South Vietnam. The recognition agreement with Saigon was signed in Cambodia earlier this month.

Arab Held in U.K. On Arms Charge

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP).—An Arab accused of carrying a pistol and ammunition in transit through Heathrow Airport on Christmas Eve was identified in court today as a lieutenant in a Palestinian guerrilla organization.

Mohammed Abdul Karim Fuhed, 24, was charged at a court in Uxbridge, near the airport, with illegal possession of a Browning automatic pistol and 51 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Fuhed made a 20-minute appearance in court. He spoke through an interpreter.

The case was adjourned until next Thursday. The prosecution opposed bail, saying other charges may eventually be brought against Mr. Fuhed.

As the case was being heard, the Daily Telegraph said that Arab terrorists, believed to be of the fanatical Black September organization, warned the British government that they will attack British airlines and companies unless Mr. Fuhed is freed.

Pompidou to See Press

PARIS, Dec. 28 (Reuters).—President Georges Pompidou will hold a press conference on Jan. 9, the Elysee Presidential Palace announced tonight.

la chrysothèque
ZOLOTAS

20 CARAT, GOLD BRACELET WITH LION'S HEAD, WITH SEMI PRECIOUS STONES, NECK LACE, AND RING TO MATCH EAR RINGS

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LYON

GENEVE "COLLET"
8 place du Molard
ATHENES 10 Panepistimou l'ay

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where everything is perfection all year round! Stay in elegant hotels and enjoy delicious Portuguese cuisine in traditional restaurants. Relax on beautiful ocean beaches and warm through enchanting gardens. Practice all your favorite sports. The climate, the casino, the sea and the company... you'll find the best of everything in Estoril!

FOR THE EXCITING DETAILS, WRITE TO JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
ANDALUSIAN	14	57	Cloudy
ARAGON	14	57	Cloudy
ATLANTIC	14	57	Cloudy
BRETAGNE	16	61	Sunny
BRUNEL	2	32	Sunny
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	1	34	Sunny
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	34	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	10	50	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	1	34	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	32	Snow
ISTANBUL	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	10	50	Cloudy
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LISBON	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	8	48	Cloudy
MONTREAL	-12	10	Snow
MOSCOW	-7	19	Snow
MUNICH	-2	28	Sunny
NEW YORK	9	37	Cloudy
OSLO	23	84	Rain
PARIS	23	84	Overcast
PRAGUE	16	60	Cloudy
ROME	3	36	Sunny
SOPIA	-3	23	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	-4	25	Fair
TEL AVIV	4	39	Cloudy
TIENTSIN	18	61	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	5	42	Fair
WARSAW	-3	27	Sunny
WASHINGTON	3	37	Cloudy
ZURICH	-1	30	Overcast

(C) 1964 by the President

U.S. Foundation Has Problem: How to Give Away \$1 Billion

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 28 (AP)—For 36 years the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation went along in relative obscurity, operating with a small staff out of a modest clapboard building, donating a few hundred thousand dollars a year to small hospitals.

Then, in December, 1971, the foundation received a \$1 billion bequest—and the happy problem of having to give away \$45 million a year.

The bequest came from the estate of the foundation's organizer, Robert Wood Johnson, chief executive officer of Johnson & Johnson, the Band-Aid and baby-powder empire, headquartered in New Brunswick, N.J. His gift immediately made the foundation

the second largest philanthropy in the nation, led only by the Ford Foundation with its \$3 billion in assets.

"Giving this kind of money away intelligently takes a hell of a lot of work," said Francis Jones, an associate of the foundation.

Mr. Johnson, who died in 1968, left 10 million shares of Johnson & Johnson, roughly 20 percent of the company's stock. As of the close of trading last Friday, the stock was worth \$127 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Tax Regulation
Under the provisions of the 1969 Tax Reform Act, foundations maintain their tax-exempt status by giving away 4.5 percent of the market value of their assets each year, or all of their income, whichever is higher.

"It's been a very busy year," said foundation vice-president Terrence Keenan. "It's easy to give away money, but the idea is not to give it away but to give it away wisely."

"We're not worried we won't find worthwhile opportunities," he said. "We're not in a panic at all."

When the \$1 billion was added to the foundation's coffers, it was besieged with requests for money. Dr. David L. Rogers, its president, likes to tell the story about a man who applied for a grant to invent the internal combustion engine.

But unlike mammoth philanthropic organizations like Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie, the Johnson organization is focusing on a single area—health care. All but a few hundred thousand dollars of its \$1 billion have been for improving primary and ambulatory health services.

So far, the largest grant totaled \$10 million. It went to the Association of American Medical Colleges for student aid. The idea is to increase the number of general practitioners, the number of doctors from minority groups and the number of doctors in rural areas.

A similar program worth \$4 million is under way for dentists. "Both programs reflect the foundation's major commitment to training health professionals for front-line service in 'under-served' communities and thereby improving access to health care for Americans," the foundation said.

Turning a tiny foundation into the second largest in the nation has been what Mr. Keenan calls "a fantastic learning experience."

The professional staff of about 15 now operates out of one floor of a cinderblock building in a cluster of research laboratories at Princeton. By contrast, the Ford Foundation employs a staff of about 400.

"I think it's a conscious effort not only to remain small but to remain informal in our approach to each other," Mr. Keenan said. "We're looking for a collegial atmosphere—one in which the staff doesn't get too remote."

Because it is focusing on health care, the top professional positions at the foundation are occupied by people with as much background in health as in foundation work. Dr. Rogers, the president, is former dean of the medical school at Johns Hopkins University.

New Programs
Unlike foundations in operation for years, the Johnson Foundation has no backlog of recipients whose credentials have been established. Vice-President Margaret Mahoney terms this situation "delightful" since it gives the Johnson Foundation a chance to fund programs that hitherto had nowhere to turn.

"One of the exciting things is that we're concentrating on specific areas in the field of health—delivery of primary health services," Miss Mahoney said. "We think we can really make a difference."

"There will be a constant review process, not just to keep tabs on the money but to maintain our own commitment," she said.

The staff is perhaps most proud of a grant of \$588,000 to the University of Colorado Medical Center for establishment of a national center to study and treat child abuse.

"There are opportunities to establish something that will not only help individual cases but establish a model for treating a specific health problem that can be used all over the world," Mr. Jones said.

Wallace Is Using Anti-Pain Device

MIAMI, Dec. 28 (AP)—Veterans Administration doctors yesterday fitted Gov. George Wallace of Alabama with an experimental device designed to block pain impulses to his brain.

The device, called a cutaneous stimulator, operates on flashlight batteries and sends a tingling electric shock through the nervous system, Gov. Wallace said that it "is supposed to fool my spinal cord."

Gov. Wallace, who is relaxing in Miami this week, said that he called the Veterans Administration yesterday morning after experiencing some discomfort from the injury to his spinal cord received in an assassination attempt earlier this year.

Gov. Wallace said doctors at the VA hospital invited him to try out the stimulator. The device connects to the skin by electrode strips and Gov. Wallace can regulate the electrical impulses by manipulating dials on a control box on his wheel chair.



Mrs. Harry Truman, aided by her son-in-law Clifton Daniel, leaving for the funeral.

Most of Army Planning Completed 3 Years Ago

Truman Drew Up Guidelines for Last Rites

By James T. Wooten

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 28 (N.Y.T.)—Several years ago, at the delicate urging of his family and closest friends, an aging Harry S. Truman began to give some serious thought to his last rites and precisely how he would prefer that they be conducted.

His ideas, most of which were couched in the form of broadly stated guidelines for a relatively simple service, were forwarded to Fifth Army headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where they became the basis for months of planning that ultimately produced a program for a five-day state funeral.

"It looks like a damn fine show," the former President reportedly chuckled after he had read page after page of the Army's detailed maps, diagrams and orders for logistical and supportive services. "I just hate that I'm not going to be around to see it."

Then, with a few slight changes, he gave it his final approval, and the planning of Operation Missouri Plan, the military label for the project, was completed except for some revisions.

That was more than three years ago and although some of the original plans have now been discarded at the request of Mr. Truman's widow, Bessie Truman, as the Army eventually came to call it, has been officially in effect since the moment his death was formally announced Tuesday morning in nearby Kansas City.

The work of several hundred persons over several hundred days and several thousand man-hours, the Army's blueprint for Mr. Truman's funeral is an example of the intricate preparation for the last rites of every President since before Franklin D. Roosevelt died in 1945, with the notable exception of John F. Kennedy. Such preparation is under way for Lyndon

B. Johnson and President Nixon. Presidents either in or out of office have provided both specific and general guidance, expressing personal preferences and forbidding particular ingredients. In each case, the military has provided the detailed planning.

Conversations with several officers and enlisted men who participated in the development of the plans for Mr. Truman's funeral revealed that at one point in the developmental stage, several officers seriously suggested that should Mrs. Truman object to some of the plans for the funeral, the Army would disregard her wishes, follow the original plans and explain that she had been distraught because of her husband's death.

It was apparently abandoned, for Mrs. Truman's request that the five-day ceremony be abbreviated and that her husband's body be buried 2 1/2 days after his death has been honored.



LAST RESPECTS—Large crowd in line outside Truman Library in Independence.

Charges by Knapp Commission

N.Y.C. Police Aides Accused Of Ignoring Corruption Data

By David Burnham

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (N.Y.T.)—The Knapp Commission reported yesterday that high-ranking New York police officials ignored federal reports that some of their men were suspected murderers, extortionists and heroin dealers.

The commission said its investigators had discovered evidence of three instances where police officials, including former First Deputy Police Commissioner John P. Walsh, had failed to investigate allegations of serious misconduct, made by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

The commission also concluded that as of October, 1971, police corruption in New York City was "an extensive, department-wide phenomenon, indulged in to some degree by a sizable majority of those on the force."

The commission's finding about the failure of top officials to combat corruption and its conclusion about the extent of the problem were contained in its final report, a 283-page document which repeatedly emphasized the variety of ways in which corruption adversely affects the safety and well-being of the public.

Times Articles
The report was the product of an investigation begun more than 31 months ago, after publication in The New York Times of arti-

cles charging widespread graft and the failure of city and police officials to investigate specific allegations of corruption.

In a separate case, the commission concluded that Jay Krige, one of Mayor John V. Lindsay's closest associates, Arnold G. Frauman, city commissioner of investigation from 1966 to 1968 and now a state supreme court judge, and Commissioner Walsh all failed to act when informed of widespread bribery among plainclothes policemen responsible for enforcing the gambling laws in the Bronx, one of the city's five boroughs.

In his position as first deputy commissioner, Mr. Walsh was the top department official responsible for combating corruption within the police department from 1961 to 1970.

The commission, in its final report, did not offer a judgment on whether Mayor Lindsay himself was culpable for the inaction. But the commission did conclude that "it is clear that the mayor's office did not see to it that the specific charges of corruption" made by a policeman—Frank Serpico—"were investigated."

The Knapp Commission, appointed by Mayor Lindsay, is named for Whitman Knapp, a Wall Street lawyer and its chairman.

Search for Sub Off Greenland Proves in Vain

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The search for a suspected submarine off the west Greenland coast has ended without uncovering any evidence of the vessel's existence, the Danish Defense Ministry said yesterday.

The object was reported sighted several times since Dec. 7 by fishing vessels and police launches in the ice-filled waters of Disko Bay, 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle.

The possibility of a foreign submarine lurking in Danish waters aroused concern especially as it came only two weeks after the sighting of an unidentified submarine in the Norwegian Sognefjord.

On Dec. 14 it was reported that Danish police had made solid radar contact with a mysterious object believed to be a submarine off the west coast of Greenland, but did not sight it.

Philip Berrigan Back At Religious Order

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Rev. Philip Berrigan returned to the headquarters of the Josephite Order in Baltimore yesterday to resume his duties after being paroled from federal prison.

The 51-year-old priest initially will reside at the office of general administration of the Catholic order, a spokesman said.

Black Says Whites Beat Executive Officer

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 28 (N.Y.T.)—A black crewman of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk testified before a Navy hearing yesterday that he saw white sailors knock down and beat the ship's executive officer during racial rioting aboard the carrier off the coast of Vietnam.

Seaman Apprentice William J. Jasper Falson, 24, who is serving a 30-day sentence in the ship's brig here, was a defense witness for Airman Apprentice Terry Avinger, 18, whom the Navy has singled out as one of the black leaders of the riot on Oct. 12 and 13.

Forty-six crewmen, blacks and whites, were injured in the 15 hours of rioting.

The hearing is being held to determine whether Airman Avinger is to face a general court-martial or be tried, along with 19 other black crewmen of the Kitty Hawk, before lesser special court-martials.

Seaman Falson said he saw a group of five or six white sailors corner the ship's executive officer and second in command, Comdr. Benjamin Cloud, who is part black and part Indian, in a forward area of the ship on the night of Oct. 12, knock him down and beat him with clubs, hose nozzles and other weapons.

"They had the EKO (executive officer) down on his back on the deck after beating him," Seaman Falson said in the hearing which is being conducted by Lt. Comdr. Donald C. Sibert.

Rescuers Fought Off

Several blacks tried to rescue the executive officer, he added, but were driven off by the white sailors. Seaman Falson said he later talked with the executive officer, who showed him "white across his ribs inflicted by the white sailors."

He said Comdr. Cloud had sought to break up the rioting by separating white and black crewmen and sending them to opposite ends of the ship.

No white crewmen are among the 31 charged with rioting in the affair, 17 of whom are still held in the naval brig here.

When the Kitty Hawk arrived back in its home port of San Diego on Nov. 28, there were reports that Comdr. Cloud's efforts to quell the rioting by separating the blacks and whites were countermanded a few minutes later by an order from the ship's skipper, Capt. Marland W. Townsend Jr., over the public address system. After this open disagreement between the captain and his executive officer, the fighting was reported to have broken out anew and continued into the next day.

Airman Avinger refused yesterday to take the court oath but denied any complicity in the riot. He said: "The white seamen formed into vigilante groups, armed themselves and went about the ship looking for blacks."

Airman Avinger, Seaman Falson and several other black members of the Kitty Hawk crew testified that racial tension and disorders existed aboard the carrier from the time it left San Diego 10 months ago for duty in the Vietnam war zone.

Got Mental Jobs
Open discrimination was practiced, they allege, in job assignments and in the administration.

Senator Attacks Navy Stock Deal With Contractor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., today denounced an arrangement worked out by the Navy with a small defense contractor to prevent the company's financial collapse as an outrage.

The senator said that he would seek in the new session of Congress to amend the War Powers Act "under which the Pentagon can covertly bail out contractors."

"Any trustee who did this with a trust account would go to jail," Sen. Proxmire said. He added that it was unacceptable for the Pentagon to buy part of or all of a private company, especially one that has lost money for the last four years.

Under the deal worked out by the Navy, the government's order from the company is being increased by \$1.7 million from \$3.1 million. The Navy is getting a special issue of preferred stock in the firm, Gap Instrument Corp., of Haverhill, N.Y.

The original order involved 31 fire-control units for destroyers.

Dead Man Found At Ulster Border

BELFAST, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The body of a part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was found in the cab of a forklift elevator close to the border with the Irish Republic today.

Police have still not decided whether the soldier, who had been working with the merchant digger near his home at Corlough, County Fermanagh, was the victim of an assassination or an accident.

The man, named as Thomas Boyd, 21, had been injured when police medical experts said, could have been caused by the machine he was operating on by an assailant.

During Kitty Hawk Riot

Black Says Whites Beat Executive Officer

of justice. They said blacks were compelled to work at manual jobs—cleaning latrines, kitchen work and chipping paint—for longer hours than were white crewmen.

In a meeting with reporters yesterday, a group of black sailors, also charged with rioting, said that white officers often called them boys or dogs. They said that there were standing orders on the ship to break up any gathering of more than three or four blacks.

"Twenty white sailors could sit at a table but four blacks could not," a table of the black sailors said angrily.

They said that a white sailor returning late to the ship would be excused, while the black sailor's tardiness would not be overlooked.

One of the blacks said that there was a feeling on the Kitty Hawk that blacks were not welcome in the Navy. "They don't feel that we are fit to visit other ports," he said.

Navy Chief Denies Meeting To Aide Who Faulted Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gordon Rule, a Navy procurement official who was reassigned after criticizing the President, has been denied a meeting with Navy Secretary John Warner and has been told to lodge his protest with the admiral who ordered the reassignment.

Mr. Rule was turned aside yesterday when he sought a meeting with Mr. Warner. Instead, Secretary Warner ordered that Mr. Rule must go through "channels" and lodge any protest with Adm. Isaac Kidd, who has reassigned Mr. Rule to what is considered a less sensitive post after unsuccessful efforts to get Mr. Rule to resign.

Mr. Rule is 48 years old, four years away from the mandatory retirement age.

Mr. Rule held the post of chairman of the Navy's contract claims control and surveillance group. He was ordered reassigned as a consultant last week after

criticizing President Nixon's appointment of Roy Ash to head the Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Ash was the chief executive of Litton Industries, a company which has not fulfilled its Navy shipbuilding contracts.

Mr. Rule claims. Testifying before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, he charged that Ash had fallen behind schedule on many contracts, and had submitted claims for price increases of nearly \$500 million on others.

No Plans
"The entire matter is being handled through established channels," Mr. Rule said, and now rests with Adm. Kidd, for whom Rule works. The Navy announced.

"For the moment, the secretary has no plans to see or talk with Mr. Rule."

Adm. Kidd, the chief of naval material, ordered Mr. Rule reassigned as a senior consultant to help modernize the curriculum at the Navy Logistic Management School.

Sources indicated the matter may reach Secretary Warner, but Navy spokesmen said Mr. Rule makes his appeals through Adm. Kidd.

Asked what he will do, Mr. Rule said, "I will have to make up my mind in the next several days."

He has said he will not accept reassignment. He is on leave with pay from his \$56,000-a-year job.

"All of a sudden, the Navy wants to go through strict channels," Mr. Rule said. "That's exactly what I've been trying to get the Navy to do in conducting discussions—50 day off summit meetings and start with the 'conducting officers'."

Mr. Rule was referring to what he said are indications of conspiracy between the Navy and admirals rather than lower-ranking staff professionals.

The Navy has said Mr. Rule was reassigned because Adm. Kidd "lost confidence in Mr. Rule's judgment."

Further Delay On Lead-Free Gasoline in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP)—William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, yesterday ordered most of the nation's gas stations to make lead-free fuel available to motorists by mid-1974.

But he deferred a final decision for at least 60 days more on revised EPA rules designed to phase out lead in all gasoline, starting in 1975, as a health measure.

Mr. Ruckelshaus said that "some thinking" was that "we ought to get the lead out" but he said that "this disagreement" over real health effects of lead emitted by car exhausts justified a two-month period for "all sides" to comment on the proposed EPA plan.

The EPA administrator first proposed the gradual ban on leaded gasoline a year ago to start Jan. 1, 1974. But he said yesterday, "unopposed" opposition from medical authorities in federal agencies caused the delay.

"The people who are convinced [that auto-emitted lead is no health hazard] are not evil people," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

Asked if there were "White House pressures to go slow," Mr. Ruckelshaus replied: "If you mean the White House, called me, no, he has not." Mr. Ruckelshaus is a White House liaison man with big business.

Meanwhile, environmentalist groups are suing to force EPA to move faster, arguing in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia that further delay was unlawful under the 1970 Clean Air Act.

Madrid Gunmen Loot Gem Store

MADRID, Dec. 28 (UPI)—Thieves armed with sub-machine guns today staged a daylight raid on a jewelry store in Madrid's Gran Via, the city's main shopping street, getting away with nearly \$150,000 worth of jewelry, police said.

Police chased the men through the crowded shopping center, and after a brief shootout succeeded in detaining one of the four thieves. Two policemen were hurt in the shooting.

Dead Man Found At Ulster Border

BELFAST, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The body of a part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was found in the cab of a forklift elevator close to the border with the Irish Republic today.

Police have still not decided whether the soldier, who had been working with the merchant digger near his home at Corlough, County Fermanagh, was the victim of an assassination or an accident.

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reese palley
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hotel meridien, paris 17
31, 54 avenue saint-cyr

UPDING 12528

Speak Up, Mr. President

Despite the communiqué tardily issued in Saigon Wednesday, the Nixon administration continues to evade the toughest and most pertinent questions about the massive new United States air assault against North Vietnam.

The communiqué confirms the ferocity of the attacks—more than 1,400 strikes by giant B-52s and other bombers in a week against "military" targets in the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area. But even in this initial limited lifting of the secrecy veil the old White House-imposed policy of evasion and dissembling persists.

The statement details damage to military installations but says nothing of widely reported damage to such places as the Gia Lam hospital, half a dozen foreign embassies in Hanoi, foreign ships in the harbor at Haiphong, etc. Does anybody imagine that reconnaissance has revealed no such damage?

The command spokesman refused comment on questions concerning civilian casualties. Can anyone believe that carpet-bombing of this magnitude does not take a terrible civilian toll in such a densely populated region?

The effects of these raids are no secret to the people suffering their terrifying im-

pact. The facts will out—from Hanoi authorities, from foreign diplomats and newsmen stationed in North Vietnam, from Americans visiting there. But the American people are entitled to a prompt and full accounting from the men responsible for these acts committed in their name.

Most disturbing of all is the persisting silence of the Commander-in-Chief on why this renewed bombardment was ordered and how it is supposed to advance peace. Constitutional as well as moral issues are raised by President Nixon's failure to consult with Congress or confide in the American people about a major escalation of the war that has the gravest national and international implications. The President has yet even to define the issues at the stalled Paris peace talks which are the presumed justification for this retreat into barbarism. As Pope Paul VI has observed with extreme understatement, the reasons for the negotiating breakdown are not "sufficiently apparent."

Harry Truman, whom the nation now mourns, used to emphasize that "the buck stops here"—at the desk of the President of the United States. It is past time that Mr. Nixon exercised his responsibility to speak up and explain the actions for which 200 million Americans must share responsibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Prague's Careful New 'West Policy'

No single event defines so exactly and cruelly the onset of the cold war as Stalin's decision of 1947 to bar Czechoslovakia from accepting Washington's historic postwar offer to help reconstruct Europe. Prague was cautiously eager to participate. But, Stalin told Masaryk, "The credits which are involved in the Marshall Plan are very uncertain and it became established that through the bondage of these credits, the great powers were seeking to form a Western bloc and to isolate the Soviet Union." That was that. What followed—the Communist coup in 1948, the Soviet intervention in 1968—composed one of the most tragic chapters of recent history.

This flashback seems appropriate to recall at a moment when Prague, though still in a posture of cautious eagerness, again seeks to share in the possible benefits of broader economic collaboration with the West. This is the plain meaning of the Czech premier's statement to Washington Post correspondent John Goshko (NYT, Dec. 16-17) that his country wishes to settle the few financially trivial but politically troublesome issues outstanding between Prague and Washington, and then get on with the real business of trade, technology and credits. Mr. Strougal's statement, made in the first interview given by a ranking Czech to a Western newsmen since the Soviet intervention, was preceded by a good deal of quiet State Department spadework. If all goes well, it should in time bring Czechoslovakia out of the cold—which it has been in since 1968.

This can only happen, of course, within the guidelines laid down for Czech policy by the Kremlin. If Prague is now in a position to seek the openings to the United

States which most other East Europeans have already made, then it is because the Soviet Union by its own steps toward détente with Washington has set an example which it cannot easily or with good reason deny to its allies. Prague's move also suggests that the post-1968 Czech leadership has achieved the degree of "normalization"—that is, local stability, guaranteed by a discreet continuing Soviet occupation—which alone in Moscow's eyes entitles Prague to deal more widely with the West, meaning with West Germany as well as the United States. That such dealing should make the Czech government more fit to cope with the fast-changing world economic scene, and more popular with its own citizens, cannot have been lost on anyone. Needless to say, any political backsliding, in the direction of police arbitrariness, can only injure Prague's careful new "West policy."

Americans will surely keep in mind that their own natural sympathy for Czechoslovakia must be tempered by a realization that each time since the war that this culturally Western country has tried to move too fast or far for Moscow's taste, it has suffered accordingly. No Western condemnation of the "Breshnev Doctrine" rationalizing Soviet intervention in East Europe can spare Prague, and other Eastern capitals, its reality. In the short run, improvements in ties between Washington and Prague can bring mutual benefits, though perhaps not large ones. In the longer term, the best prospects for increased Czech independence surely lie in the habits and institutions of broader East-West cooperation which are only now, after a generation of genuine tragedy, being built.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Pearson and Moral Suasion

If Harry S. Truman was, to all outward seeming, an ordinary man who brought wisdom and strength to the uses of power, Lester Pearson was an extraordinary man who exercised authority without power. The passing of both within a few days of one another closes a chapter which today's leaders can read with profit, and whose influence is still strong upon the world.

Amid the wreckage of World War II, the United States had to act; Canada, through Lester Pearson, and the parliaments and people who supported him, chose to act. It was a worthy exercise of world citizenship. Canada was not a Sweden or a Switzerland, whom the accidents of history had left unscathed by war. It had borne its part in the destruction of that naked militarism which threatened to overwhelm the world, and it did more than its share—with Pearson as a kind of super-functionary in the process—toward blinding up the wounds, toward easing the dangerous tensions of the post-war years.

Pearson, like France's Couve de Murville, was not happy in the parochialism of domestic politics, although he served conscientiously and effectively as a minority prime minister of Canada. His favorite stage was the United Nations, and he did more than nearly any other single figure to make

that unwieldy body useful in the cause of peace. Quite possibly, if he had not been refused (by the Soviet Union) the opportunity of serving as secretary-general, the later history of the UN might contain more vital force, less idle chatter.

Possibly, too, if he had not been caught up in the internal problems of his country, and if Canada itself had not been forced inwardly by such pressing problems as the French question, the adaptation of the great powers to more or less peaceful coexistence would have been speedier. For Canada, and Lester Pearson, held a unique position in the Commonwealth and in relationship to the United States—one that enabled moral suasion to be brought to bear when the big battalions could only wave swords at one another.

Pearson bore his authority, his many honors and his difficulties with grace and humor. It was by no means an accident that this gentleman of culture and much practical knowledge was widely known as "Mike." The nickname did not derogate from his stature; the Nobel Peace Prize could not really add to it. He was proud to be a Canadian, but his concerns ran farther than from "sea unto sea," as his country's motto has it; his influence, and Canada's, extended around the globe.

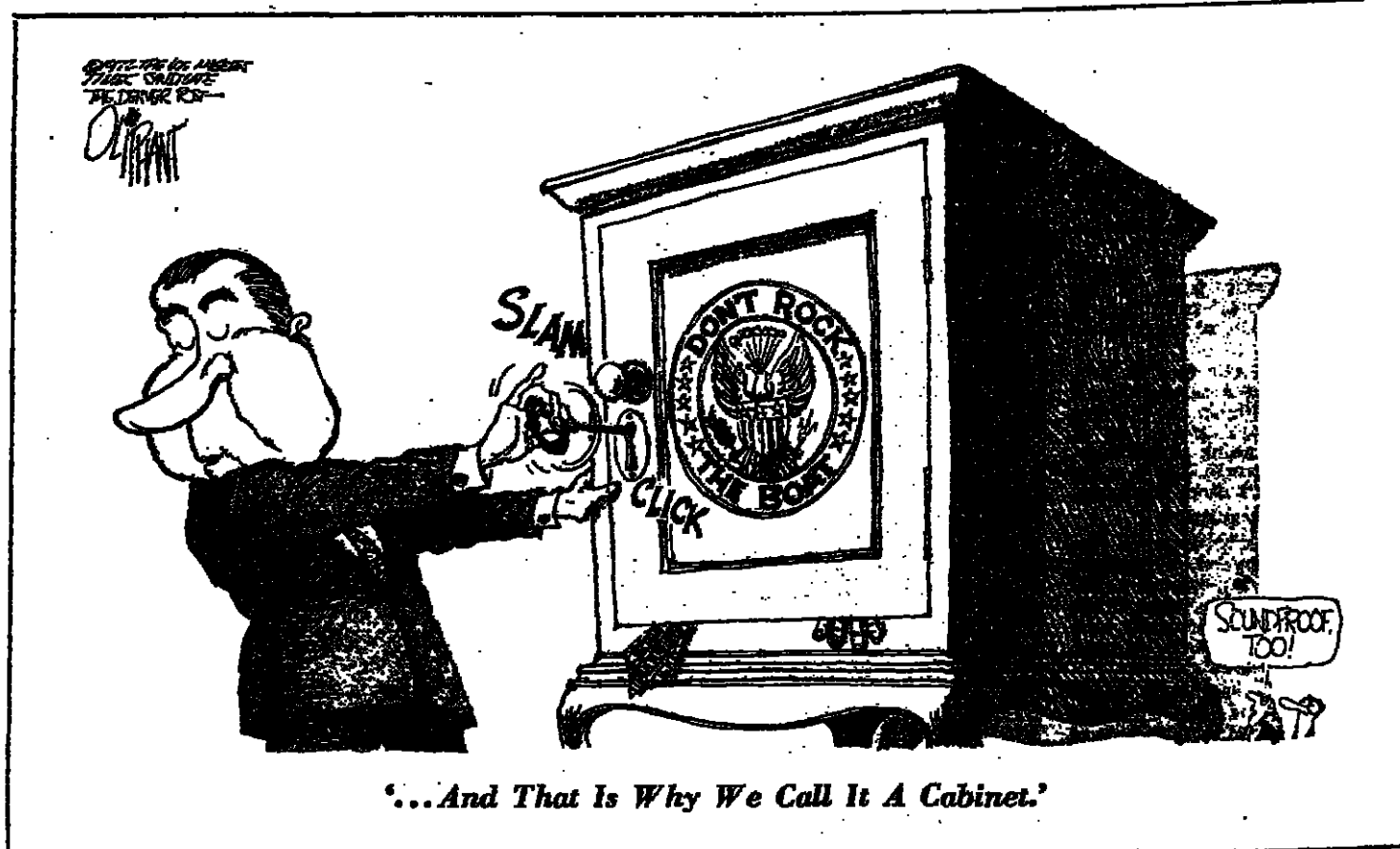
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 29, 1897
NEW YORK—Some interest in the Chinese situation is kept up by a daily cubed supply of sensational rumors as to the doings and intentions of European Powers. The varied and confused character of these reports weakens their effect. Prices in Wall Street today were said to have weakened on cables of impending trouble between European Powers, but the large operators denied that rumors respecting China had the slightest influence on dealings.

Fifty Years Ago

December 29, 1923
CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish Nationalist chiefs have practically decided to maintain Ankara as the capital of the new Turkey, and an initiative will shortly be addressed to the neutral Ambassadors and Ministers here to transfer their Embassies and Legations thither at their earliest convenience. The invitation will be a good joke on the European diplomats, for Ankara is nothing but a village of wooden huts, without hotels, restaurants, shops or buildings suitable for housing foreign Embassies.



Outrage to Conscience of Americans

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON—In recent weeks President Nixon has taken the most ferocious beating of the war. The number of war victims continues to mount in Laos and Cambodia. In North Vietnam, where our guns and bombs are the only source of destruction and death, tens of thousands of civilians have suffered immeasurably. And nowhere has the heavy pace of the war been more evident than in South Vietnam, where enough data is currently available to measure the war's tragic impact on civilians. There were more war victims in South Vietnam this year than in any previous year of the war. In 1972, some two million people in South Vietnam became refugees; civilian war casualties totaled at least 200,000—including some 65,000 deaths. Based on the official count of hospital admissions alone up to one-fourth of the casualties were children 12 years old and under, and over one-half were women and children.

The human suffering in Indochina staggers the imagination. It is difficult to comprehend the aggregate statistics of war victims. It is even more difficult to comprehend the implications of these statistics—and the continuing war—on the family structure, traditions and social fabric of nations confronted with massive upheaval and total war. Millions holed up in a nightmare of death and destruction are crying out for peace and relief. And we must answer their cries for help.

Longer Than Patience
The war in Indochina has been with us longer than understanding and patience can bear. The people of this country are not only tired of this war—they are tired of hearing the stale arguments for it and against it. They are tired of seeing our men withdrawn from Vietnam, only to have them show up across the border in Thailand—or on the decks of our gunboats at sea—in the cockpits of our bombers in the air. They are tired of having their hopes for peace met with plans for more war. And

they are tired of seeing pictures of refugees and casualties and orphans and maimed children flash across their television screens and the pages of their newspapers.

The American people want peace. They want the return of our captured pilots and an accounting of the missing-in-action. And they ask today more than ever before—how many more pilots and planes will go down? And how much longer will we be prisoners of this war?

Today we pray that the peace that was at hand can be retrieved with the early renewal of negotiations in Paris. The support of the Congress and our citizens in pursuing this objective is there for the President's asking. But if the war goes on, if the stalemate in negotiations continues, then the Congress must and will act on the people's mandate for peace.

Edward M. Kennedy is the Democratic senator from Massachusetts. This article appeared in The New York Times.

A Shrewdness of Kissingers: III

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Henry, the proto-Kissinger, came to his job with an analytical brain, a brilliant reputation as a Harvard professor and considerable political experience. He worked for a while with President Kennedy but quit because he disagreed over De Gaulle. Then he became Nelson Rockefeller's foreign policy expert. Rockefeller recommended him to Nixon.

Kissinger arrived at the White House at an appropriate moment. Washington, which had experimented with presidential agents before, was even more ready for the formula because the bureaucracy had become so swollen. Kissinger soon realized that one of his functions would be to drive this bureaucracy, above all the State Department, against its inclinations.

He saw that all around the world foreign policy was in the process of moving from foreign ministries to the office of the chief of government. What was occurring in the United States was part of a global process.

Kissinger originally regarded his primary function as that of clearing options from various government experts and presenting these for Nixon's choice. The job grew as these options dealt with increasingly important matters and Kissinger became a rising negotiator.

Friction Produced
The growth of his influence inevitably produced friction with the State Department. He had no desire to quarrel with Secretary Rogers, an old friend of

Nixon, whereas Kissinger was a German-Jewish immigrant with a foreign accent who had previously been linked to Nixon's rivals.

But conflict was inescapable. Cabinet secretaries tend to be spokesmen for their own bureaucratic rather than presidential spokesmen to their superiors. Nor did the State Department like Kissinger dominating policy questions.

Kissinger contended he didn't formulate policy but only forced the President to come up with alternatives on a day-to-day basis as problems arose. Nixon had his own coherent philosophy on foreign affairs and didn't intend to be anyone's rubber stamp.

The White House developed a new kind of blueprint for long-term policy. This was featured in 1972 by the presidential trips to Peking, which was regarded by Nixon as a bifurcation in the road, and to Moscow, which was regarded as a historical landmark. The Chinese option was held as essential to America's Soviet policy.

This conception heavily influenced the U.S. attitude during the India-Pakistan war. China supported Pakistan and felt that if the United States reacted against Soviet-backed India (as it did ineffectually), Peking could expect American reaction should China be attacked.

Washington also reckoned Moscow would get wrong ideas if it felt the United States was too weak to react at all for the ally, Pakistan. So the nuclear carrier Enterprise was sent to the Bay

of Bengal as a token warning that India shouldn't attack West Pakistan. It was also believed this would discourage Sadat from carrying out his promise to start another round of Palestinian war. These calculations were part of a global concept of American policy. They did not seek Indian enmity nor did they reckon on sudden Chinese fidelity. Washington continued to regard Japan as its permanent ally in the Pacific and saw China continuing as an opponent.

Kind of Climax

These decisions, when taken together, may be regarded as a kind of climax in the presidential method of policy-making and cannot yet be assessed. Notwithstanding, in many ways the Kissinger approach has proven its value—ultimately depending on whether it can wind down the Vietnam war.

It was the judgment of the Kissinger office—more than a year before the event—that Moscow would pull its immense military establishment out of Egypt. It was the Kissinger office that cooled a potential crisis with Moscow about a submarine base in Cienfuegos, Cuba. It now seeks to jar policy-makers into reckoning what may happen to Yugoslavia when Tito dies.

Kissinger has become an international figure. The Assembly of Western European Union recently discussed "the very particular manner in which U.S. foreign policy is conducted by Dr. Henry Kissinger," adding: "On more than one occasion there has been evidence that Dr. Kissinger's own conduct of foreign affairs has been independent of the State Department, which may not always have been kept informed." The point is there is nothing unconstitutional about it. That is simply the way Nixon, who is charged with making policy, wants to work. Executive diplomacy is practiced increasingly in other countries. The grumbling heard in Peking is by no means unfamiliar in other 20th century capitals.

How Nixon Restructured The Cabinet

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Obscured by his wholesale bureaucratic purge, President Nixon has quietly buried half his cabinet and fashioned a radical new instrument for running the domestic side of the government: a small supercabinet, intertwined with the White House staff and embodying Nixon's reorganization schemes spurned by Congress.

This structure has not been announced and may never be formally unveiled. In overall command will be White House domestic policy chief John Ehrlichman and Secretary of the Treasury George Shultz, wearing a new second hat as presidential assistant. Its members, dividing domestic policy areas, are: Shultz for economic; Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) Casper Weinberger for human resources; Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz for natural resources; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) James Lynn for community development.

It is no coincidence that these policy areas are identical to new cabinet departments proposed by Mr. Nixon in 1971 and turned down flat by Congress. Nor is it coincidence that old departments abolished by the 1971 reorganization plan—Labor, Commerce, Transportation, for example—are now given second-class status.

Thus, working in stealth while Congress recessed, Mr. Nixon has rebuilt the government to make sure domestic policy and operations will now be tightly controlled from the White House.

That control derives partly from obliteration of distinctions between White House staff and cabinet. While Ehrlichman's huge domestic policy staff at the White House is now disbanded, his top aides are scattered among cabinet departments. Likewise, assistant and under secretaries are now picked by the White House, a precedent-breaking step. Still uncertain is whether Butz, Weinberger and Lynn will join Shultz as White House staffers.

More important than this mingling are the four supercabinet departments: all are intelligent, tough and energetic. None has ever held elective office or sought publicity. Above all, they will cause Mr. Nixon no trouble; none has his own constituency to interfere with the President's grand design of sealing down the federal government.

Case in Point

A case in point is Lynn, the new secretary of HUD. His predecessor, former Gov. George Romney of Michigan, antagonized the White House by pushing racially integrated housing and promoting more money for the cities. Lynn, a Cleveland lawyer with political experience, rather than divided loyalties. As under secretary of commerce, he impressed the White House with his dependability and low profile.

But, critics say, Lynn knows nothing about urban needs. "That's all right," a top presidential adviser explained to us. "Jim Lynn is in there to stop programs, not start them."

A similar role is envisioned for Weinberger at HEW. White House aides, irritated by incessant policy disagreements from liberal Republican Elliot Richardson at HEW, believe Weinberger will close down programs without protest.

That leaves the rest of the regular cabinet with huge offices and long black limousines but no power. The old-line departments are retained only because Congress insists. Congressional Interior Committee member William French Smith, who has been close with Interior Secretary Rogers Morton than natural resources czar Butz. But as the real source of power becomes apparent, Nixon aides reason, a practical Congress will turn there. So, the old-line departments could atrophy long before they are formally abolished.

The major contradiction here is the new secretary of Labor, hard-bat union chief Peter Brennan. Although the Labor Department is earmarked for oblivion, Brennan is not.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

About Official Reception

Impending Visit by Mrs. Meir Touches Off Debate in France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Israeli Premier Golda Meir's visit here next month has set off a debate in official circles over whether she should be received officially.

Mrs. Meir, who will be here Jan. 13 and 14 for a meeting of the Socialist International, would not ordinarily be expected to meet French officials, given the deteriorated state of Franco-Israeli relations dating back to the six-day war in 1967.

But according to reliable sources, some French officials are now thinking that with national elections coming up in March, some sort of official contacts might be a good idea.

Mrs. Meir is just one of several Socialist leaders who will be here but because of the cool state of Franco-Israeli relations she represents the biggest problem for the French government.

Official French sources deny for the moment that any contacts are planned. They say that Mrs. Meir's visit will be entirely private and compare it to a visit a statesman might make to the United Nations without having any official contacts with U.S. officials in Washington.

But the sources make it clear they think that a Socialist international meeting in Paris coming less than two months before elections is a political operation, de-

signed to help the Socialists in the elections.

The Socialist International was revived in 1951 at Frankfurt as a loose organization of democratic labor and socialist parties throughout the world. The aims of the international are to unite the policy and activities of affiliated parties and establish a Socialist commonwealth. International congresses are held every three years. The last was held in 1968.

Ticklish Situation

The French government was helped out of one ticklish situation when West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who is a Social Democrat, was able to decline the Socialist invitation on the grounds that he was already coming here Jan. 22 for the semi-annual Franco-German meeting.

But other Socialist leaders had no similar pretenses for declining the invitation, despite the fact that by coming during an election campaign they would appear to be mixing into internal French politics.

Among Socialist chiefs of government scheduled to attend are Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark and Premier Olof Palme of Sweden.

The Israeli Embassy here, aware that Mrs. Meir's presence could only exacerbate an already delicate situation, advised against the trip, but Mrs. Meir went against that advice. Sources close to Mrs. Meir explain that she is a vice-president of the Socialist International and has made a tradition since becoming premier of not missing the annual leaders' meeting wherever it is held.

Although there still has been no official government response to Mrs. Meir's visit, La Nation, the Gaullist newspaper, showed its hostility in an editorial yesterday. "It is obvious," La Nation wrote, "that these personalities who feel it necessary during an election period to reply to an invitation of an opposition party should not expect to receive the slightest official greeting while here."

Some Gaullists, however, disagree. And according to sources close to the Israelis, although Mrs. Meir does not intend to seek any official contacts while here, she would most likely respond to an invitation.

Russians Start Fourth Reactor At Power Station

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Soviet Union has announced the start of a fourth reactor at its largest nuclear power station, raising its total electrical capacity to nearly 15 million kilowatts.

The power station, of the conventional water type, is situated near Voronezh, in central European Russia, where the development of atomic power has been spurred by a shortage of mineral fuels.

The first reactor, with a capacity of 210,000 kilowatts, was inaugurated in 1964 and the second unit, of 375,000 kilowatts, five years later. Both the third reactor, added in 1971, and the one started Tuesday have capacities of 440,000 kilowatts each. A fifth, of a million kilowatts, is to be added in the late 1970s.

News about the Voronezh station came a month after the Russians announced the start of their first breeder reactor, on the Caspian Sea. Breeders, which produce more nuclear fuel than they consume, are regarded by many as the next generation of atomic power plants after the water reactors.

Obituaries

Alexander A. Sizov, 59, Mayor of Leningrad

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (AP)—Alexander A. Sizov, 59, the mayor of Leningrad, who played a prominent role in rebuilding that city after World War II, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Mr. Sizov, a civil engineer, headed Leningrad's construction agency at the end of the war. The city was heavily damaged by bombing and shelling in its 900-day siege, and a concerted effort was needed to rebuild.

Mr. Sizov, in addition to this restoration work, also directed new industrial projects that kept Leningrad in the forefront of the Soviet Union's manufacturing cities.

After he was elected mayor in 1968, Mr. Sizov helped to draw up a general development plan for the city which, with a population of over four million, is the Soviet Union's largest city after Moscow.

Mr. Sizov's general plan was designed to give Leningrad an impressive waterfront in 20 to 25 years. Although the city stands on the Gulf of Finland, its layout is focused on the delta of the Neva River and has lacked a genuine maritime facade.

Jean Garrigue

BOSTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Jean Garrigue, 59, the poet, died of Hodgkin's disease yesterday in a Massachusetts General Hospital. He had made a wide-ranging literary career as poet and poet-in-residence at many colleges.

Mrs. Garrigue was first published by a major periodical in the 1941 fall number of the Kenyon Review. Given over to an anthology of works by young poets, she made poetry her career. One of her final volumes, "Studies for an Actress and Other Poems," is scheduled for publication in the fall by MacMillan. Her first large collection appeared as "Thirty-Six Poems and a Few Songs" in "Five Young American Poets" (1944). This was followed by "The Echo and the Centaur" (1947) and "The Monument Rose" (1948).

Reuben B. Robertson

ASHVILLE, N.C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Reuben B. Robertson, 82, former president and chairman of the board of the Champion Paper & Fibre Co., now Champion International, died Tuesday at his home here. He was perhaps the first in the paper industry in this country to start a "tree farm" program—planting trees like any other farm product, but with a 50-year growing cycle—early in the century. As a result the third Southern pine crop is now being harvested.

Bernard Grun

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Bernard Grun, 71, Czech-born composer, author and conductor, has died after a heart attack, his London agents announced today. Mr. Grun studied at the State Music Academy in Vienna, and composed the music for more



Lester B. Pearson (1897-1972)

Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

Lester B. Pearson, 75, Is Dead; Canadian Ex-Prime Minister

OTTAWA, Dec. 28 (AP)—Lester B. Pearson, 75, former prime minister of Canada, died last night of cancer at his home in Rockcliffe, an Ottawa suburb.

Dr. P. M. Burton, his physician, said that death was due to cancer of the liver.

In recent weeks, Mr. Pearson had been reported resting at his home from labors in preparing his memoirs. His last public appearance had been in connection with the publication last October of the first volume, entitled "Mile," as he was known to many hundreds of friends and associates.

The government is planning a state funeral service in Ottawa's Christ Church Anglican Cathedral, with burial at Wakefield, Quebec, near the summer home of Canada's prime ministers.

The date of the funeral will be announced later.

After resigning from the office of prime minister in April, 1968, Mr. Pearson left public life to which he devoted 40 years. He soon joined the faculty of Carleton University in Ottawa and later accepted an appointment as chancellor of the university.

Rush to Copenhagen

Typically, he had to rush from the university inauguration ceremony to catch a flight to Copenhagen for a meeting of the World Bank Commission on International Aid and Development. As commission chairman, Mr. Pearson, newly "retired," traveled 75,000 miles, called on 76 leaders of governments and supervised a report urging the "have" nations to increase financial and technical assistance to the "have-not" nations.

The climax to his diplomatic career came in 1966 after Israel, with the support of Britain and France, attacked Egypt and the Suez Canal. The action split the Western alliance, brought on a crisis in the Commonwealth and posed the threat of a new world war. Mr. Pearson, as external affairs minister, went to the UN, took charge of the Canadian delegation and began work on a plan of compromise.

He developed formulas for bringing the big powers—Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union—back together, and pressed for a UN emergency

force to keep peace on the Gaza Strip.

For this, Mr. Pearson in 1957 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, a result that astonished many Canadians, who had never had a son so signally honored, and left the recipient "thunder-struck."

The diplomat began his political career in 1948 when he accepted the post of secretary of state for external affairs at the request of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent. To be a cabinet minister, he had to occupy a seat in the House of Commons. When he announced his candidacy to represent a backwoods Western Ontario district he had never visited, he was asked when he had become a Liberal. "Today," he replied with a sheepish grin.

Despite an avowed distaste for the "hoopla and circus" aspects of politics, Mr. Pearson took energetically to the hustings, was elected and was chosen leader of the Liberal party when St. Laurent retired in 1958.

Lacked a Majority

Mr. Pearson's accomplishments during his five-year administration were impressive, even though the Liberals, always a few seats short of a majority, were kept in office only with the help of splinter groups, the New Democratic and the Social Credit parties.

He brought in a national pension plan and a family assistance program. He broadened old-age security benefits. He laid the foundations for the present national free medical service. There were new, more liberal divorce laws. Capital punishment was tightly restricted, and, in practice, abandoned.

The responsibility he enjoyed most was presiding over the year-long celebration in 1967 of Canada's centenary, the highlight of which was Expo-67 in Montreal. He regarded as his greatest achievement the adoption of Canada's first distinctive national flag—the red and white banner displaying a large maple leaf.

As prime minister, Mr. Pearson applied all his diplomatic skill to the problem of keeping French-speaking Quebec in the confederation with English Canada. He came to be criticized for pampering Quebec and opponents called for a more "dynamic leader to put Quebec in its place." Once when his patience had been unduly tried, he retorted, "Gentlemen, a more dynamic prime minister in the present circumstances could dynamite the country."

Born in Toronto

Lester Bowles Pearson was born in Toronto on April 23, 1897, the son of the Rev. Edwin Arthur Pearson and the former Annie Sarah Bowles. His father and grandfather were Methodist ministers. He attended schools in Toronto, Peterborough and Hamilton, and was graduated from Victoria College, University of Toronto, with a history degree.

In addition to his wife, Mrs. Pearson is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Walter (Pat) Emanuel of Toronto, and a son, Geoffrey, a teacher at the University of British Columbia.

JAY WALZ

2 Soldiers Die In Avalanche In French Alps

NICE, France, Dec. 28 (AP)—Two French mountain soldiers were killed today and five were seriously injured in an avalanche on a 2,000-meter-high Alpine slope, authorities reported.

Fifteen soldiers were caught by the snow slide near the village of Isola. Eight struggled free and five were pulled out by rescuers. The avalanche was believed to have been caused by relatively mild weather in the southern French Alps. The coastal region around Nice and Marseille has been lashed by torrential rain for the last 48 hours.

Isola is 42 miles northeast of Nice near the French-Italian border in an area known for high avalanche risk. Access to the ski station is limited through much of the year. The one road that leads to Isola is often cut by snow and ice.

The soldiers were on a patrol exercise when the avalanche struck, authorities said.

IRVING MARDER

The Church of the World True-Light Civilization

PARIS (AP)—"Cancer? Oh yes, we cure cancer. Typhus, cholera? Certainly." The smiling Japanese woman, wearing a pink kimono and white, mitten-like stockings but no slippers, had gone through the motions of relaying the questions to her companion, who spoke neither English nor French. It was obvious that these were so easy no consultation was needed. Knowing, however, that people are interested in cancer cures, she offered some details.

"One of our followers," she said, "had cancer of the esophagus—and the doctors told him last April that he had only three or four months to live. The man—he is a Frenchman—came here and was purified, and he is all right. Doctors come here to purify themselves."

She was not trying to sell cancer cures, though. As spiritual regeneration movements go, Sekai Mahikari Bunkai Kyodan (the Church of the World True-Light Civilization) is a very low-pressure operation. Even if you have the address of its first European outpost—33 Rue Condorcet, Paris 9—it isn't easy to find. There was no clue in the building's courtyard, and no concierge was visible. On the second try, however, a neighbor pointed out the place: first staircase on the left, one flight up.

Session in Progress

In an anteroom upstairs, a neat row of shoes and sandals, and the sound of chanting, indicated that a True-Light session was in progress. The pink-kimono lady, Miss Sato, left after greeting her visitor and returned with a short, handsome, wiry man in a black kimono. This was the instructor, Mr. Obouchi. He looked like a man who could flip you over his shoulder if the need ever arose, but who would, on the whole, prefer not to. Together, in an adjoining room, they made a brave effort to surmount the linguistic barrier and explain the principles of their faith.

The Sekai Mahikari group has been in Paris for less than a year. Its origins in Japan are about 15 years old. The church's founder, the Rev. Koutama Okada, who is now 72, was described by Miss Sato as a man "who was very rich—an important businessman—but who lost everything in the war." And then "he heard the voice of God." The voice told him, according to Miss Sato, that he had been entrusted with the mission of starting a new world religion to combine the worthwhile elements "of the five existing great religions."

This was necessary, his disciple went on, because the human body had become "polluted—had lost the power of purifying itself." It will be apparent by now that we are treading the marshy ground of "faith-healing," but the essence of the True-Light movement seems, on first acquaintance, to be both simpler and more complex than that. Miss Sato and her colleague, as they attempted to explain it, spoke in a manner that was persuasive but matter-of-fact; as true believers, but not as zealots. Not even, quite, as "Those Who Have Seen the Light," but simply as convinced practitioners of a mental discipline.

At one point each of them put up a hand, palm outward, arm bent at the elbow, as if they were signaling. This, they developed, was how it works: an energizing beam of divine light is passed from one follower to another. The True-Light movement seeks to merge elements of science and religion into a spiritual amalgam that will improve the quality of human life. In the process, its adepts believe, it can cure all earthly ills, all physical disorders.

FILMS IN PARIS: The Ten Best of the Year

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS (AP)—Here, in my opinion, are the 10 best films to have been seen in Paris during 1972.

● "A Clockwork Orange," Stanley Kubrick's opaque account of a compulsively violent young London thug, his criminal acts and the institutional efforts to reform him. A brilliant exercise in cinematic style.

● "Une Infinité Tendresse," Pierre Jalland's stark and compelling study of two retarded children who befriended one another in an asylum ward. A superb and shamefully neglected achievement.

● "Roma," Fellini's intriguing travelogue of the Eternal City.

● "La Cérémonie," Nagisa Oshima's fascinating drama of modernism and traditions in conflict in present-day Japan.

● "Cabaret," Bob Fosse's ironic musical of Berlin nightlife in pre-Nazi Berlin.

● "Frenzy," Alfred Hitchcock's

thriller about murder in the Covent Garden market.

● "The Last Tango in Paris," Bernardo Bertolucci's interpretation of the world, well lost in an obsessive passion.

● "Family Life," the generation gap as experienced by an unhappy English girl bullied by her misunderstanding parents. Directed by Ken Loach.

● "L'Amour Après-Midi," Eric Rohmer's latest and last moral tale, this time about a straying husband.

● "Vedo Nudo," Dino Risi's fresh and spicy sex comedy in which cases are related farcically.

The outstanding performance given on the screen in Paris this year was that of Ruth Gordon as the eccentric old lady in "Harold and Maude." Other players who distinguished themselves were Jane Fonda in "Kluge," Gene Hackman, Fernando Rey in "French Connection," the two little boys in "Une Infinité Tendresse," Eliana de Santis in



The Rev. Koutama Okada

What other faiths does it resemble? Christian Science, perhaps? They shake their heads vigorously. Miss Sato says that they do not necessarily share medical aid "though we believe that medicine is bad for our physical bodies." They believe in one paramount God, in heaven and hell, in reincarnation. But they see no particular resemblance between their faith and Zen or any other form of yoga, or to Hinduism as such.

A question about the True-Light movement's attitude toward materialism, in which was embedded a small needle pointing toward their Americanized homeland, drew no blood, only imperturbable smiles. "We do not deny materialism," said Miss Sato sweetly. "We hope to combine it with things of the spirit."

The movement has an estimated 300,000 followers in Japan, and about 300 so far in the Paris area. There are plans for expansion in Europe, starting with Belgium, West Germany, and England. As for the United States, they mentioned only Ithaca, N.Y., where some Japanese students have joined the movement.

The basic course consists merely of three days of instruction—there is an "initiation" fee of something under 100 francs—after which the neophyte is welcome to attend further sessions at the Rue Condorcet center without charge. The movement appears to be spreading at a speed somewhat less than that of wildfire, but its adepts are in no hurry. Quiet confidence seems to be the keynote.

Mr. Obouchi offered their departing guest a shoehorn. Miss Sato smiled. "We hold up our hand," she said, "and the light of God passes."

ART The Exhibitions In Paris Museums

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—That the post-revolutionary Russian avant-garde is inadequately known is attested by a modest exhibition devoted to two of its members, Paul Manasseroff and V. Baranoff-Rossini, at the Musée National d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président Wilson (to Jan. 29).

Both left Russia in the twenties and came to Paris. Manasseroff, now 78, still lives and paints here. Both his early and recent work are on display, and I found the latter, in particular, immediately attractive. It is striking to find an artist today still using the idiom elaborated in the vigorously experimental period that followed the revolution, and even more striking to discover how this idiom has matured, and that the work thus produced is far from dated.

The colors are fresh and luminous, the balance of forms is dynamic and active without being turbulent. They are painted onto vertical planes whose irregularities of profile have sometimes been preserved. This integration of a natural element into the painting is both unexpected and convincing. Manasseroff is an artist of considerable quality who deserves a broader recognition.

Baranoff-Rossini lived in Paris during the cubist period and made original use of the style. Returning to Russia after the revolution he devoted considerable energy to the creation of his "optophonic piano" in which each note sets into motion a colored disk and projects its image on a screen. The disks have been preserved and the reconstructed piano is now on display.

In the neighboring Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris is a show devoted to the work of the painter Zoran Music, who was born in the vicinity of Trieste in 1909. He joined the Italian resistance

during the war and was arrested and sent to Dachau. There he continued drawing, producing about 200 drawings which he concealed in the machines of the factory where he worked. Only 35 of these were finally recovered. After his liberation he went back to his painting, picking up exactly where he had left off when he was arrested.

It was only two years ago—25 years after his liberation—that he was able to return to his experience in the camp, producing a series of paintings entitled "Nous Ne Sommes Pas Les Derniers." (We are not the last...) and depicting the emaciated dead. That moment strikes me as a breakthrough in his work and since then he has produced a very fine sequence of paintings of trees—the gnarled and desiccated trees of the South of France—handled in a discreet and sensitive manner reminiscent of Chinese screen painting. His earlier work with its sophisticated aesthetics and its allusion to popular art forms could then be considered a shrewd refusal to acknowledge the power of a monstrous event to which the artist, among so many others,

had been obliged to submit. At least he has acknowledged it in his own time thus, in a sense, asserting the dignity of his spirit. (To Jan. 10.)

In the same museum is an exhibition devoted to the work of the sculptor Zadkine (to Jan. 10) that includes some very large wooden sculptures, and another (to Jan. 14) of tapestries by Sonia Delaunay, who, in firm and boldly colored shapes, perpetuates an artistic concept that she and her husband elaborated in the years before World War I. A fourth exhibition is devoted to Finnish rugs and tapestries, some 40 modern works and 10 earlier pieces most of them from the 18th and 19th centuries and one of a medieval type. Ankle-high wool in strong colors and abstract designs—definitely Nordic.

At the Musée Galliera, just across the street (10 Avenue Pierre-ler de Serbie, to Jan. 7), the 3d International Biennial of Prints and Engravings is to be seen. It includes contributions by 125 artists and an important



selection of works by American artist Richard Lindner. The overall show is interesting and varied and, while the temptation to indulge in clever formal innovation is prevalent, the selection is less pretentiously formal than it was two years ago. There are a number of works that escape that pitfall or, more precisely, that have something to communicate and that consequently become something more than a formal exercise. I noticed among others, the serigraphs of German artist Gerd Wimmer who works from photographs (views of empty streets in the London dock area), the etchings by Israeli Mordecai Moreh (a parade of masters and a king of insults) and Japanese artist Aoyama who depicts empty streets loitering about the streets.

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Rome Rejects Devaluation Of the Lira

Government Sets End Of 5 Percent Surplus

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Italian government has reiterated that it will not devalue the lira and also announced that it is ending a 5 percent surplus on Jan. 1.

Speaking on Italian television last night, Premier Giulio Andreotti strongly ruled out a devaluation and stressed that conditions do not require such a move.

The premier's office today announced the discontinuance of the surtax, which was started in 1966 to help pay for damage caused by storms and floods in the Calabria region in the south. It was originally supposed to expire after five years, but successive governments have extended it each year.

New Tax Feared

Italians, who regard tax evasion as a kind of national sport, look fearfully upon 1973, which will usher in a completely new tax system—the value-added tax.

The government has promised to strictly enforce collection of the tax, which was instituted to bring Italy into line with other Common Market nations.

Many people, from shopkeepers to lawyers and physicians, regard the VAT as a disaster. They say the only way they can survive it is by raising their prices and fees.

In a conciliatory move last week, the government cut the value-added tax on food to 3 percent from 6 percent and the VAT on hotels, restaurants and cafés to 6 percent from 12 percent.

Prices have been rising steeply this year, with the cost of living up 7.3 percent from November 1971. And the pace has been quickening, with October and November accounting for two points of the percentage increase.

To add to the government's woes, one of seven unions representing tax office employees called an indefinite strike yesterday.

The union is seeking a special bonus for tax workers. The government, however, says there are enough people at work to start the new tax system off smoothly.



Jeremy Morse

Briton Seen U.S. Choice As IMF Head

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (Reuters)—The United States has in mind a possible alternative to Pierre-Paul Schwellbier as managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Treasury Secretary George Shultz said yesterday.

His comment led to immediate speculation here that the United States is thinking of Jeremy Morse, British chairman of the committee of 20 deputies which is charged with working out the mechanical details of the world currency reform.

U.S. authorities made known shortly before the annual meeting of the fund here last September that it wanted to unseat 60-year-old Mr. Schwellbier, of France.

"We would prefer somebody with a longer-term alternative," Mr. Shultz said yesterday.

Mr. Morse, who is still a director of the Bank of England, for what he described as his good chairmanship of the first substantive meeting of the committee of 20 deputies.

Mr. Shultz said he did not know whether the question of Mr. Schwellbier's resignation would come up at the first meeting of the full committee of 20 ministers in March. The full committee will deal with the political aspects of currency reform.

But Budget Seen Problem

U.S. Aides Say Economy Will Expand Rapidly in 1973

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (WP)—The Nixon administration yesterday predicted the economy will keep expanding rapidly next year, and said the main problem will not be to stimulate it, but to keep it under control.

In a series of sessions with reporters, the President's top economic aides also:

• Emphasized again that Mr. Nixon will rely at least as much on spending limitations as on wage and price controls to hold inflation down, and still thinks of controls as "temporary."

• Indicated that the President will probably ask Congress for only a year's extension of controls, which will otherwise expire next April 30.

• Acknowledged once again that food prices have been a problem, but repeated their reluctance to impose controls on raw agricultural products, which are now exempt.

• Suggested that, in Phase III of controls, there may be some relaxation of the present profit-margin rule governing price increases.

The profit-margin rule has been one of the key instruments

in price controls. It says a company may not increase its margin beyond the average of its best two years out of the preceding three.

Business Complaints

It did not have much effect during the first few months of the controls, when the economy was still working its way out of recession. In recent months, however, more companies have begun to bump up against it. The businessmen affected have complained, and critics generally have pointed out that the rule works against increased efficiency because higher costs mean higher profits.

One high official who could not be named under the rules of the "background" he held yesterday, said the profit-margin rule "has to be changed," though he added that the issue has not yet been taken to the President for a decision.

Later, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told reporters that he has heard more complaints about the profit-margin rule than about almost any other aspect of controls during the consultations he has had with interested parties over the last few weeks.

Inflation Target

The administration's spokesmen were reluctant to talk about specific economic targets for next year, but the official who held the "background" he thought it would be "whistling in the wind" to "stray too far" from the present goal on inflation, which is a rate between 2 and 3 percent a year.

Instead, he said, "we may end up shooting at the bottom of that goal," a rate of 2 percent. The consumer price index has gone up 9.5 percent in the year of controls.

Mr. Shultz, meanwhile, told reporters he thought the main problem ahead was not to provide a lot more stimulus to the economy but to keep the budget under control, adding that it is just barely under control now.

He repeated that the President intends to limit spending this fiscal year to \$250 billion, and said that will hold true even if the renewed bombing of North Vietnam continues and drives up defense costs. The bombing, he said, will have to be paid for by cutbacks in other government programs, both defense and domestic.

At smaller firms, worker representation will involve only membership on company boards, and only if half the workers make a formal request for representation by Jan. 13.

The aim of the law is to give workers a say in major company decisions, such as new investment programs. Unlike a proposal now under debate by Danish political parties, the Norwegian law does not provide for employee shares in the company.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Romania to Open Bank in London

The Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade will open a branch in London in 1973 in partnership with Barclays Bank International and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. Manufacturers Hanover will put up 20 percent of the approximately \$7 million initial capitalization, Barclays 30 percent and the Romanian bank the balance. The new bank, to be known as Anglo-Romanian Bank Ltd., will engage primarily in financing transactions involving in Romania's trade with Britain, the Commonwealth and other countries.

Corporate Profits Up in Japan

The pre-tax profits of 1,456 Japanese firms which closed their half-yearly accounts on September showed a 4.9 percent increase over the preceding term, the National Tax Agency says. Nissan Motor, with pre-tax profit of 4,406 billion yen (\$143 million) topped the list of firms in the high-profit bracket. Other top earners included Hitachi, with 3,477 billion yen, Daiichi-Kangyo Bank, 3,036 billion yen, Sumitomo Bank, 3,005 billion yen, Mitsubishi Bank, 2,899 billion yen, Fuji Bank, 2,804 billion yen, Tokyo Electric Power, 2,535 billion yen, Sanwa Bank, 2,422 billion yen, Industrial Bank of Japan, 2,076 billion yen and Aikubun Heavy Industries, 2,058 billion yen.

Rockwell Acquires German Firm

North American Rockwell has acquired Goldschmidt of Frankfurt, West Germany, a producer

of sun roofs and window regulators for cars. The acquisition includes Goldschmidt's wholly-owned subsidiaries in Italy, South Africa and Brazil, and several joint ventures and licensees throughout the world. Goldschmidt and its subsidiaries have annual sales of approximately \$20 million.

Ford of Britain Sets Records

Ford Motor Co.'s British subsidiary achieved record sales and production this year, recovering from its setback in 1971 when it recorded its first loss in 38 years. Ford estimates the 1972 output of its British plants at 540,000 autos, 144,000 commercial vehicles and 63,000 tractors. In 1971, when Ford's British plants were shut for nine weeks by a strike, auto production totaled 368,483 units, commercial vehicles 121,560 and tractors 42,655. The previous record annual output by the British operation was in 1969, when it produced 524,000 autos, 134,000 commercial vehicles and 61,000 tractors.

Japan's Color TV Output Rises

Japan's color television production in November totaled 772,000 units, up 10.4 percent over the previous month and 6.2 percent over November 1971, the Electronic Industries Association reports. This was the second largest year-to-date increase only by the 700,000 units turned out last December. Exports in November totaled 142,045 units, up 43.5 percent from the corresponding month of last year.

One Dollar—Inequality in U.S. Incomes Is Increasing, Study Says

LONDON (AP)—The following are the late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Dec. 28, 1972	Today
After 10 per cent	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375
Big fr. 100	2.375

A. Free, B. Commercial.

Asian Textile Firms Thrive Despite Curb on U.S. Sales

TAIPEI, Dec. 28 (AP)—In late 1971, Washington forced Asian countries into accepting quotas on their rising volume of textile exports to the United States. The textile makers were pained and most companies figured that the perils of American had set them on the road to bankruptcy.

Now, just over a year later, the companies are still crying. But it does not sound very convincing.

"We suffered," says Frank Wu, export manager of Far Eastern Textile Ltd. here. "When quotas came our exports to the United States decreased. It hurt very bad."

How about total company sales this year? he is asked. Will they be down much? Not exactly. In fact, Far Eastern estimates that its 1972 sales will be up nearly 46 percent.

Such less-than-painful figures are not confined to Far Eastern. There has been a rise in exports from Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan—which, along with Japan, were the nations at which the quotas were aimed. Sales are up, and despite all the protests, the textile industry continues to thrive.

Textile men long accustomed to the easy and wealthy U.S. markets have been finding other, albeit more difficult, sales outlets. More importantly, they have been raising the quality of their goods—and thus charging more. So while yardage exports to the United States may be down, the dollar value is often higher.

Japan, it is true, has been somewhat harder hit this past year because the quotas coincided with the upward revaluation of the yen against the dollar. Thus, while the dollar value of Japan's exports to the United States has risen, the value is down in yen, which, after all, is what Japanese companies use to pay their bills. But even Japanese executives grudgingly concede that the quotas have not been as onerous as they had expected.

Despite their success in maintaining growth, none of the nations is happy with the quotas. Some of the effects have been serious. There were isolated cases of bankruptcies, though government officials in all na-

tions concede that these companies were poorly managed and underfinanced and probably would have collapsed anyway. Especially hurt were Hong Kong firms that had ordered millions of dollars in new equipment that arrived just at the time quotas came.

In Japan, the government eased the blow and has committed itself to lend the equivalent of \$666 million to modernize and help the industry. But mostly the industries of the four nations have been on their own, and they have worked independently to counter the blow.

Hong Kong's worldwide synthetic-textile exports in the first half rose 30 percent. Taiwan's shipments are running about 13 percent higher this year, while Korea's were up 26 percent in the first nine months. Japan's synthetic-fiber exports rose 9 percent to \$574 million in the first nine months. Part of these increases represent higher costs, of course, as nylon prices have been rising, but most represent company efforts to offset the effect of quotas.

The first approach was to look for new markets. Korea, for instance, has doubled its exports this year to the Common Market while Hong Kong synthetic textiles have been flooding into Britain.

Japan's Auto Exports Decline in November

TOKYO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Japan's auto exports in November totaled 129,457 units, down 7.7 percent from October and down 5.2 percent from a year earlier, the Auto Manufacturers Association said today.

November vehicle exports were valued at \$285.9 million, including \$17.5 million of parts, down 9.3 percent from October, but up 4.2 percent from a year earlier.

November exports included 115,827 cars, down 9.7 percent, 41,806 trucks, down 5 percent, and 1,024 buses, up 108 percent from a year earlier. Exports to the United States fell to 71,285 units from 83,478 units a year earlier. Exports to Britain soared to 7,282 units from 3,288 units in November 1971.

For example, using unpublished data from the Bureau of the Census, Mr. Henle found that from 1968 to 1970 the share of aggregate wage and salary income earned by the lowest fifth of male workers declined to 4.60 percent from 5.10. At the same time, the share of the highest fifth of male wage and salary earners rose to 40.55 percent from 38.15 percent.

This trend did not necessarily affect the very highest-paid and lowest-paid workers on the earned income scale, Mr. Henle said. For example, he noted that, while there had been a marked increase in the number of professionals earning \$40,000 to \$50,000 a year, there had been little change in the number of executives earning \$300,000 or more.

In a telephone interview, he stressed that the inequality in income distribution was not caused by any " nefarious scheme against poor people." Rather, the trend reflects a tendency in the economy to produce more higher-paying jobs without reducing the number of lower-paid workers, he said.

One reason has been a heavy flow of young people into the labor force as a result of the World War II baby boom, many of them poorly educated young men who took manual jobs at the bottom of the economic ladder, Mr. Henle said.

There has also been a shift in the structure of jobs. In some industries, including wholesale and retail trade, there has been a substantial increase in the use of part-time labor that has helped "tilt the earnings distribution toward inequality," he went on.

More important, there has been a shift toward employment among occupations and industries that pay higher earnings, including those involving high technology and public sector jobs, Mr. Henle found. At the same time, the rate of compensation in these higher-paying industries has climbed more sharply than in the lower-paying sectors of the economy, he said.

For example, the number of federal civil servants rose by 33 percent in the 1968-70 period. In this same period, the number of employees in the upper pay echelons of the civil service more than tripled.

What approach the Fed takes to correct this situation "is unimportant to me," Mr. Brimmer said. "What is important is a decision by the Congress to put in place some kind of instrument to assure that some sectors of the economy do not carry a disproportionate burden from monetary policy while others are affected much less severely."

But he said that the 1969 action and other measures "still left essentially untouched the key element underlying the marked instability in the availability of credit in leading economic sectors."

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Fed Member Urges Curbs On Big Banks

Multi-Nationals Seen Affecting U.S. System

TORONTO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Andrew Brimmer, a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, called today for more monetary controls to regulate the operations of large multi-national banks.

"Because of the international activities of the very large multi-national banks," Mr. Brimmer said, "the financial system in the United States has become much more open to the influence of foreign financial developments than was the case a decade ago."

"It would be helpful to provide additional tools with which to moderate the impact of such developments on the domestic economy," Mr. Brimmer told a joint meeting of the American Economic Association and the American Finance Association here.

Alternative Controls

One alternative strategy of monetary control, Mr. Brimmer said, could involve more flexible use of reserve requirements based on bank assets as well as on a broader range of bank liabilities.

Still another alternative, which he said the Fed board has endorsed, would be to build more flexibility into the U.S. investment tax credit system to moderate the demand for funds to certain times while stimulating it at other times.

Mr. Brimmer conceded that many economists feel that a central bank should not concern itself with the composition of bank credits, but only with its aggregate level or rate of growth. Still others hold, he said, that the behavior of the money supply alone should be the focus of central bank concern.

"I clearly do not share such a narrow conception of the task of central banking in the United States," Mr. Brimmer declared.

He said that in recent years, particularly during periods of monetary restraint, significant shifts have taken place in key sectors of the U.S. economy.

"A disproportionate share" of the "instability of bank credit flowing to particular sectors can be traced to the activity of multi-national banks and other large banks, he added.

Shift in Credit

"As monetary conditions swung from ease to restraint and back to ease in the last several years, commercial banks generally shifted the supply of credit away from households and governments and into the business sector," Mr. Brimmer said.

The multi-national banks—generally the large New York commercial banks—were the vehicles on which the pattern rested," he continued.

"Relying heavily on Eurodollar inflows, they were able to maintain a high volume of lending to business in the face of severe attrition in time deposits—especially in large denomination certificates of deposit. Other banks had to rely more substantially on liquidation of government securities and borrowing from domestic sources to obtain funds," he said.

Mr. Brimmer noted that the Fed board had imposed marginal reserve requirements on Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. commercial banks in 1968. That action was intended to moderate the access of multi-national banks to additional funds that, in turn, were channeled to the favored business borrowers of such banks.

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Markets Shut
All U.S. securities exchanges and most commodities markets were closed Thursday in observance of the 101st day of mourning for the late President Harry S. Truman.

European Gold Markets

Dec. 28, 1972	CL	N.C.
London	64.825	64.825
Zurich	65.00	64.80
Paris (12.5 mil.)	64.87	64.80
U.S. dollars per ounce		

Eurodollars

Dec. 28, 1972	CL	N.C.
7 Day Fix	5 1/8	5 1/8
One Month	5 1/8	5 1/8
Three Months	5 1/8	5 1/8
Six Months	5 1/8	5 1/8
One Year	5 1/8	5 1/8

INDUSTRIAL

High	Low	Last	Chg
450 Abitibi	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

High Low Last Chg

500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
500 Alcan	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Toronto Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4

High Low Last Chg

2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4

High Low Last Chg

2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4

U.S. International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dec. 28, 1972	CL	N.C.
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Dec. 28, 1972	CL	N.C.
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4
1000 U.S. Gov. Bonds	100 1/4	100 1/4

Montreal Stocks

High Low Last Chg

2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4
2500 Bank of Montreal	25 1/4	25 1/4	+1/4

International Stock Indexes

Dec. 28, 1972

Index	Value
Amsterdam	132.1
Brussels	132.1
Frankfurt	132.1
London	132.1
Paris	132.1

Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 28, 1972

Index	Value
Tokyo	132.1
Osaka	132.1
Kobe	132.1
Nagoya	132.1
Sapporo	132.1

London

Dec. 28, 1972

Index	Value
London	132.1
Edinburgh	132.1
Glasgow	132.1
Manchester	132.1
Newcastle	132.1

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 28, 1972

Fund	Value
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00

London

Dec. 28, 1972

Fund	Value
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00

Zurich

Dec. 28, 1972

Fund	Value
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00

Italian Emigration Dips

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—Italian emigrants in 1971 totaled 186,000 persons, 10 percent below 1970, the government said today. The 1971 emigration increased the total number of Italians living abroad to 5.2 million.

Paris

Dec. 28, 1972

Fund	Value
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00

Amsterdam

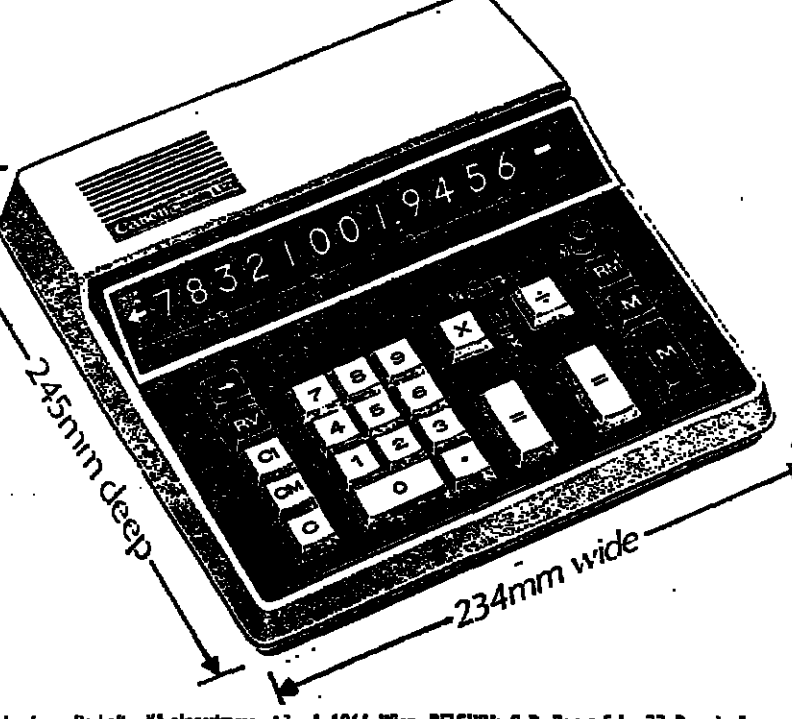
Dec. 28, 1972

Fund	Value
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00
Am. Express Int'l Fd.	100.00

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12-24

By Alan Truscott

NORTH
 ♠ AK
 ♥ AQ9
 ♦ 743
 ♣ QJ962

EAST
 ♠ J10872
 ♥ KJ63
 ♦ 6
 ♣ K75

WEST
 ♠ 954
 ♥ 8752
 ♦ QJ10
 ♣ 1084

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 ♠ 10872
 ♥ 8752
 ♦ QJ10
 ♣ 1084

♠ A3
Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
1♠ Pass 3♣ Pass
3♠ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
4♣ Pass 4♦ Pass
5♦ Pass 3♦ Pass
Pass Pass
West led the heart eight.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

LOC: SOFA SCALE
ATOM ROOM ORLOP
STOPPINGBYWOODS
SONIA AGUE POGO
SRIS STE FLEM
NEWHAMPSHIRE
ECO ETC ATLAS
WHOSEWOODSTHES
TODAY UDO SHE
BEFOREISLEEF
FILA SIN RUE
FUGA DELL RADIO
ONASNOWYEVENING
SETTIO ARMA TEAR
TREAD YEST OSTE

*** HELP? I DON'T EVEN WANNA WATCH! ***

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NERAV © 1972 by The Chicago Tribune
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

HESER

MALEYS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

41

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbies BRIAR FUSSY PARISH GOODLY

Answer: These athletes can be expected to start 'prospering'—**"PROS"**

TIME ELEMENT AND OTHER STORIES

By John O'Hara. Random House. 244 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THERE are 34 stories here, and not one that I can believe in. Whenever you hear the question of "How O'Hara's talent," you hear two always older men who get a faraway look in their eyes and say: "Son, he really knew what it was all about. Nobody could tell it the way O'Hara could," etc. I wonder about these fellows. I don't defend them because these stories glamorize in some curious way their own uneventful youths? Or is it possible that in those days people were simply less aware of their behavior, less self-conscious, or so that now they can tell a true picture of their generations from a false one.

"It may sound like a cliché now, but it was real then"—this is another of the familiar defenses. Again, I don't believe it. Many of the qualities or virtues that are now regarded as typical of the '20s are character at one

actor's big break—in a role as a "petty and despicable sponger"—shows a friend his astuteness in typecasting by pretending to be broke and asking the now-successful actor for a loan. "True to type," the actor responds with a snuffin'.

A poor boy who is rejected by a well-to-do girl's family eventually becomes a prosperous press agent and producer. In a bar, he meets a stranger who turns out to be none other than the husband of his old love. The husband asks the press agent/producer to fix him up with one of the girls from his show, and that worthy replies by going to the phone to proposition the philanthropist's wife. Her morals, however, are still intact, and the producer is at the point of telling on her husband when "something" holds him back. "Bartender, two eyes," he says, and I say that's a terrible story,

In fiction, some characters are larger than life, and some are smaller—but Mr. O'Hara's people are phoner than life, more monotonous than life, more emotional. They don't have emotions; they have some sort of Pavlovian reflexes imparted by the author. A penniless man married to a rich wife must be hollow and bitter; the only recourse for the unlucky in this case is cheap cynicism, suicide or the bottle. And so on, ad nauseum.

To my mind, this sort of stuff is compounded of equal parts of Walter Winchell columns, barroom braggadocio, maudlin valentines and poison-pen letters. Mr. O'Hara's stories remind me of the drinks they used to serve in speakeasys: the label was respectable, but the stuff was homemade rotgut. There are, and always have been, quite a few writers along with the country of ours, and some of these flaws have their peculiar pathos—but you won't find them in "The Time Element."

I can't understand Mr. O'Hara's appeal. Are people these days so scaled by a sense that it is meaningless, that they are willing to accept these tawdry interpretations? According to the foreword, this particular group of stories was written in the late forties. Twenty of them were published—5, astonishingly enough, in *The New Yorker*. Fourteen were never published, and none of them was ever collected in book form, ostensibly because the author

Let me give you a few examples from "The Time Element." A nightclub owner and his head-waiter are puzzled as to the identity of a respectable-looking middle-aged man, who takes a table alone every night, drinks a sizable bottle of Scotch, and leaves without a word after he has finished. They are puzzled, but they can't place him. The young singer in the club protests that this man "gives her the creeps." "He looks at me like he owns me," she says. "Either he goes, or I do." The mystery man is barred from the club, and the young singer reads about his being sued in the papers. The singer's estranged father. The irony here is so heavy that we feel as if the author had dropped out on our toe.

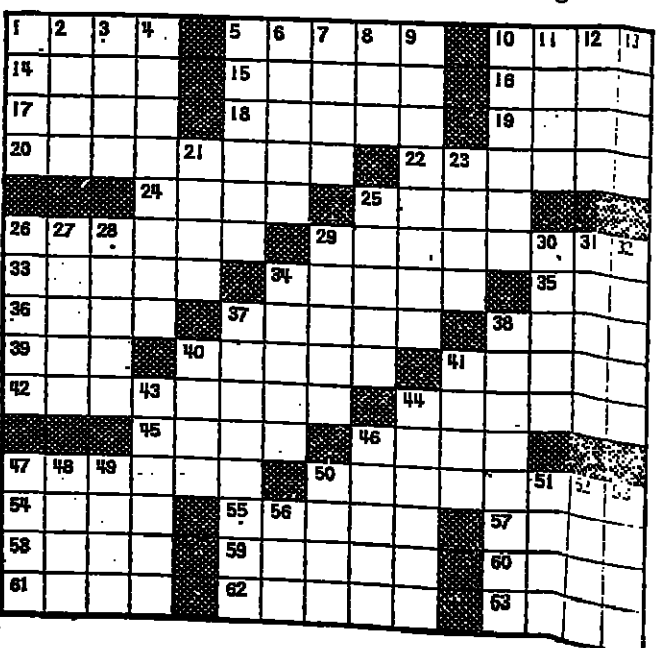
Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Feng

ACROSS

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Children's seats | 45 Jot | 13 Equal |
| 5 Some go for it | 46 Nimbus | 21 Eucalyptus |
| 10 Repeating, with "ou" | 47 His name is current | 23 Peach seasons |
| 14 Zone | 50 His sleepers are vanishing | 25 Lugs |
| 15 Ward off | 54 Dear | 26 June, for one |
| 16 Suits to — | 55 Violin aperture | 27 End of — |
| 17 Steel-toe he | 57 Relative of etc. | 28 Mature |
| 18 The end | 58 Not literal | 29 Indian's castle |
| 20 Record | 59 Lancer | 30 Epic |
| 20 His sweater is popular | 60 Tabula — | 31 Medicinal plant |
| 22 His name is hypnotic | 61 Hawk | 32 Encounters |
| 24 Cloak | 62 Tibet's capital | 34 Tumble, in Toledo |
| 25 Broze | 63 Take a — at | 37 Appreciative |
| 26 Robin Hood's Maid | | 38 Her pants were shocking |
| | DOWN | 40 Cupid |
| 29 System of tribal division | 1 Secular | 41 Census |
| 33 In readiness | 2 Irish expletive | 43 His engine is useful |
| 34 Whales | 3 Worse: Sp. | 44 Lead ore |
| 35 Shelter | 4 He paved the hero's way | 46 Hilo dances |
| 36 Cited: Prefix | 5 Stout shoe | 47 Sandy's responses |
| 37 Peers | 6 Chart anew | 48 Crater |
| 38 Twining stem | 7 Start the biddling | 49 His namesakes are hobbies |
| 39 Three, in Triste | 8 Beer holder | 50 Vamp Negri |
| 40 Zodiac sign | 9 Ancient Asians | 51 Rat — |
| 41 Sow | 10 His cabs were good-looking | 52 Apollo's sponsor |
| 42 Like pioneers' clothes | 11 Tiny bit | 53 Clunk |
| | 12 Network | 56 E.X.P.'s monogram |



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